BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. LI. FRIDAY. APRIL 15, 1842. No. 8625

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 15th April 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 15th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, and will sail for the above Port about the 1st Proximo. For Freight or passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. British built Ship *Diana*, Captain STRUCKLAND, 447 tons, will sail on the 5th May. Apply to
FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Barque *Lanarkshire*, 629 Tons, J. CARMICHAEL, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
CAMPBELL, MILLER AND CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1842.

FOR CHINA.—The *Island Queen*, will have quick despatch.
Apply to FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The Fast sailing Ship A. I. *Bucephalus*, A. SMALL, Commander, to sail about the beginning of next month. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The A. I. Ship *England*, H. TIZZARD, Commander, to sail about the beginning of next month. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, has excellent accommodations, apply to
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H F. BOADEN Esq. the following Carriages and Horses &c.

1. A London built Bristchka, with German Blinds &c. to hold four, and a pair of well matched young Arab Horses, with a town-made Harness, price for the whole Turnout.....Rs. 3,000
2. A Child's Tattoo with a Pad and a Saddle.....„ 50

May be seen any day (Sunday Excepted) at his residence Keith Lodge, Colabah, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.
The 15th April 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament annexed of *Sewlall Raghowjee* late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esq.*, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of April 1842.
GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner

મરનાર•શીવલાલ•રાયવજી•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞના
હીનકુ•રહેશી•હતો•તેનુ• અખતીઆરનાંપુ•
તે•શાહે•છેલા•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાનો
અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞની•જુ
હીકોરટની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમો•જાશપેનશાર•કાં
પટંન•જાશકુએર•જે•આગે•નામદાર•કોરટનો
જાકલીશીઆશટીકાલ•રજીશટરારછે• તેને•લે
વા•શાકુ•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ
વાશતે•શારવે•લોકો•જેકોજ•હેના•બાબશતા
હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧૧
મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨ ❀
અરજ•હેનકાક—અરજદારનો•વકીલ.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Monday 2nd May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Augiary.

On Monday 9th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Tuesday 17th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street without the Fort.

On Saturday 21st May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 28th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re-sale.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 21st April, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his residence, near the Light House Colabah, the neat and modern Household Furniture &c. of H. COLLINS, Esq., the same comprises King's Pattern and plain plate, a Silver Tea Set, Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert services, &c. Blackwood Furniture consisting of Circular, Card, Sofa and other Tables, Handsome Damask Couches, A Mahogany Telescope, Dining Table for 16 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, a four light Argand Lamp with spare articles, a Brussels Carpet about 25 Feet square nearly new, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Monday the 18th instant.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN open Carriage with German blinds, Rs. 1650. A Brougham close Carriage Rs. 1650—both are made by "Hall" of Long Acre.
A Patent Grand Piano on a new principle invented by R. X. KOLLMAN London, Rs. 1400, a splendid Instrument.
The above are the property of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. and may be seen at his residence, Mazagon, and particulars learnt by application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MILLINERY FOR SALE,

TOMORROW Saturday, the 16th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will expose for Sale on Commission, a fresh imported Invoice of London Millinery, consisting of rich figured Silks of a variety of colors, Printed De Lanes, Lamas, Mushus, of fast colors, Gentlemen's Satin Stocks and Cravats, Ladies' Aprons, Polish Silk Handkerchiefs, Crape Scarfs, rich figured Gauze Veils, Lace Capes, Net Scarfs, Lace, Collars, Muslin ditto, Pelerines, Cuffs, Baby's Frocks, Robes, Bodies, &c. &c.
Messrs R. F. and Co. beg to call the attention of the Ladies of this Presidency to the above as being Articles of superior quality, and priced below original cost.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, several very neat pattern Dinner Sets of best iron-stone China, for 24 Persons—priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A fashionable Cab Phæton with a pair of well matched fast going Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, price Rs. 1800.
A Mahogany case of 18 Silver bladed Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles. Rs. 175.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A Beautiful Pearl Necklace with Brooch and Ear-rings, Price ~~Rs~~ 250.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

ON view at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.'s Sale Rooms, a neat British, with a complete set of double Harness, price Rs. 1600.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent double Barrelled Gun in Case by John Manton, warranted to have been the property of the late Duke of York and bearing his Royal Highness's Crest and Cypher.

A Second hand light double Barrelled Gun, warranted by the late Joseph Manton, in case.

A PHÆTON in good condition, with Shafts and Harness for single Horse.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FAITH & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 18th instant at their Rooms, a quantity of Silver Plate &c. belonging to the Estate of the late T. H. GRAHAM Esq. consisting of Curry and hot water dishes, Tea and Butter pots, Egg Boiler, Milk Bowl, Muffineers, Cups, Mug with Cover, Tumbler and wine Glass Covers, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Sauce and Sugar Ladles, Fish and Butter knives and a small quantity of Sherry—also a variety of Household Furniture comprising Couches, Chairs, Tables, Chest of Drawers, Teakwood Bullock Trunks, Child's Carriage, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea sets, Glass ware, a pair of Pistols in Mahogany Case, Cooking utensils, wearing apparel &c. &c. &c.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 18th instant, a small quantity of Household Furniture and Plate, the property of a Geutleman leaving the Presidency.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

AUCTION SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Thursday next the 21st Instant, at Major Ogilvie's Bungalow on the Esplande, some Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, &c. Persian Carpet, hanging Argand Lamps, with drop Wallshades—The property can be seen at any time from Tuesday the 19th Instant.
Bombay, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From TODD AND BOSANQUET.

Sherry in cases of	3 doz.	Quarts	@ ~~Rs~~	22	per doz.
„ do.	6 „	Pints	@ „	12	„
Port „ do.	3 „	Quarts	@ „	22	„
„ do.	6 „	Pints	@ „	12	„

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate.....@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Port.....3 dozen in Quarts @ 22 „
„.....6 .....Pints @ 12 „
Brown Sherry.....3 .....Quarts @ 22 „
Pale.....3 .....„ @ 20 „

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts..... 35 „
Do.....2 „ Pints..... 18 „
Brandy.....1 „ Quarts..... 20 „
A small quantity of very Superior English Brandy in bottle at.....Rs. 15 per doz.
A batch of fine Cheroots No. 3 at 30 Rs. per 1000.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality. Rs. 45 per doz.
do.....2nd do. do..... „ 35 „
Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine.....„ 20 „
do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's. „ 18 „
Brandy, pale Straw colour do.....„ 16 „
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....at 20 at 24 „
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....at 18 at 26 „
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay".....7 per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....Rs. 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.....24 „ „
2d Growth Claret.....24 „ „
Bombay, 15th April, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....22 „ „
FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 15th April, 1842.

ON SALE at MESSRS. FRITH AND Co's Godowns, *Allsopp's* and *Bass's* Pale Ale of the last October's brew, Price ~~Rs~~ 75 per Hhd.
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

NOTICE.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

BILLS of Exchange on the above named Society London, drawn at 35 days sight and in convenient Sets of £50 and upwards are for Sale at the Cathedral Vestry where tenders will be received daily.
W. K. FLETCHER, *Secretary.*
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee* Poonaghur the father, heir and representative of *Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy*, deceased, having contracted and agreed to sell unto *Manockjee Byramjee* Cooper, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with several Trees and two Bungalows standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Town Walls of Bombay in new Town, therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or Inheritable Right or are otherwise interested therein; he, she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MORGAN, Solicitor, for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of April 1842.

અહેર•ખબર
ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે
ધનજીલાજ•કુરાતમજી•પુનેગર•તે•મરનાર•
શીરાબજી•ધનજીલાજનો•બાપ•તથા• વારશ
દારછે•તે•ધણીએ•જમીનનોકટકો•એક•તે•ઉ
પર•કેટલાંએક•અકાડો•તથા•બે•બંગલા•છે•
તે•શુધાં•માંણેકજી•બેકેરાંમજી•કોપરને• વેચા
ણ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—તે•ખેતવા•હીમોછે•
તે•ઉપર•કરએક•બોક•અથવા•લેકિનો•ગી
રવી•અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા
માંગણ•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાહા•કરેચજે•આ
જથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશતર•મારગી
ન•ખરીદદારનો•ધારાનાં• વકીલને•અહેર•કરે
—મુદતપછી•કોજણો•દાવો•ચાલશે•નહી—તા
રીખ ૧૧ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨ ❀

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Cowasjee Byramjee Khurras* has contracted with *Shah Withuldass Bhoychund* to sell his house, situated in Gunbow street, within the fort walls of Bombay, Assessed No. 85. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage. Inheritable rights or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said purchaser *Withuldass Bhoychund* at his office, opposite to the General Post Office, through the notice of an Attorney at Law within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay, 14th April 1842.

અહેર•ખબર
ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચ•કે•કાવશાજી•
જેરાંમજીએ•પોતાનું•ઘર•એક•શાકુ•વીકલદા
શ•લાજચંદને•વેચાતુ•આપવાનું•શાટું•કરીછે
એ•ઘર•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞનાં•કોટમો•ગંનબાવાંનાં•
મોકલ્લામોજે•અને•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•નં
મબર ૮૫ મોજે•વાશતે•એઘર•ઉપર• કરેક•
બોક•અથવા•બોકોનો•દરદાવો•ગીરોથી•અથ
વા•માંગણાં•લેણાંથી•અથવા•વારેશા•હીશા
થી•અથવા•બીજી•કરેક•પરકારેથી•પોંચતો
હોએ•તે•ધણી•અથવા•ધણીઓએ•આજથી•
દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•ઉપર•કહેલા•ખરીદદા
રને•જેનરલ•પોશટ•આપીશની•શીમણે• તેની•આપીશમો•કરેક•ધારાનાં•વકીલની•મા
રકતે•અહેર•કરે•મુદત•પછે•વેચાણ•પકું•થાશે
અને•જેકોજ•કર•તરેનો•દાવો•કરશે•તે•રદ
બાતેલ•થાશે—શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞની•તારીખ ૧૪
મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨ ❀

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co's.* Auction Room on Thursday next the 26th May precisely at 10 o'clock where the presence of Subscribers is solicited.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT & CO'S.
7TH LOTTERY OF 1842.
PRIZE AND BLANK.

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes of 25 at	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
2 Ditto of 15	„..30	Ditto.....	Ditto 3300
2 Ditto of 5	„..10	Ditto.....	Ditto 1100
5 Ditto of 2	„..10	Ditto.....	Ditto 1100
10 Ditto of 1	„..10	Ditto.....	Ditto 1100
40 Ditto of ½	..20	Ditto.....	Ditto 2200
80 Ditto of ¼	..20	Ditto.....	Ditto 2200
400 Ditto of ⅛	..50	Ditto.....	Ditto 5500
541 Prizes.	200	Whole Tickets Co's. Rs.	22000
897 Blanks.			

CONDITIONS.

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers, Prizes and Blanks.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay, also to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the Bombay *Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras *Athenæum*, also at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room with Soorgee Coomar Dutt or to the Projectors Office No. 22 and 23 India Mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar in Calcutta.
CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT AND CO.
Projectors.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize.....	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500	
1 Ditto.....	20	....do.....	do.....	2200
1 Ditto.....	10	....do.....	do.....	1100
1 Ditto.....	5	....do.....	do.....	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	....do.....	do.....	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto..	15	....do.....	do.....	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto...	15	..do.....	do.....	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do.....	do.....	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do.....	do.....	9130
1597 Prizes..	Total..	233 Whole Tickets..	Value	110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.
PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

MR. G. ANTHONY, Surgeon Dentist, who has just arrived from the upper Provinces, will in consequence of a few days delay in the preparation of a dâk to Calcutta, be happy during that time to call upon any la y or see any gentleman at the Victoria Hotel who may require his professional assistance. Mr. G.'s terms do not exceed those of Calcutta
Bombay, 15th April 1842.

TO BE LET.

FOR a Lawyer's Office, or small Family, the airy and comfortable part bomb our Office, Hummum Street, No. 10.
WILLAUME AND CO.

TO BE LET.

THREE Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE J EMSETJEE.
15th April, 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

April 12th. Lieut. Phayre 25th Regt. N. I. from Quetta.
Do. do. Lieut. E. S. Blake, Artillery from Dadur.
Do. 13th. Lieut. W. E Evans, Rev. Survey, from Deckan.
Do. do. Capt. V. W. Hart, 2d Gr. Rt. from Sattarah.
Do. do. Capt. Hart, 22d Regt. N. I. from Do.

Departures.

April 11th, Lieut. Colonel Dickenson, Engineers, to Mahableshwur.
Do. 12th. 2d Lieut. E. Wray, Artillery, to Karrachie.
Do. 13th. Assist. Surgeon S. D. Milligan I. Navy, to China
Do. do. Capt. H. W. Honner 4th Rt. N. I. Rifles, to Poona.
Do. do. Lieut. S. W. Browne 26th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

April 11th. French Barque La Perouse, R. Catllet, Master, from Bourbon, 10th February 1842.
Do. 12th. Ship Kusrovie, J. F. Jackson, Master, from Singapore, left Siam 8th February and Singapore 23d February 1842.
Do. 13th American Barque Brenda, A. Ward, Master, from Boston, 15th October 1841, Zanzibar 1st February, and Columbo 22d March 1842.
Do. 14th American Ship Nantasket, P. C. Roger, Master, from Boston 5th Dec. 1841.
Passengers —W H. Simmons, P. C. Codman.
April 14th. Barque Lord Eldon, T. Worsell, Master, from London, left London 16th October and Portsmouth the 30th, left the Cape 11th January, and touched at Quilon, Cannanore, and Goa.
Passengers.—Mrs. Bone, Miss Daniell, Lieut. Heatley 13th Light Infantry, Mr. Church, Cadet.
Do. do. Barque Mary, R Hughes, from London, 28th Oct. 1841, Cochin 21st March 1842.
Passenger.—Mr. Morck.
Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr. A. Newman, Acting Master from Karrachie, left Karrachie at 9 30 P. M. 11th instant.
Passengers.—Mr. Fraser, I. N. Mr. Parleybeen, Engineers, Mr Bird.
Do do. Ship-Parsee Merchant, A. H. Poole, Master, from Liverpool 6th November 1841. Spoke Barque Wave of and from Liverpool bound to Bombay, on the 31st Dec. Lat. 0 48 N. Long. 22, 30, W
Do do. Barque Pandora, H. Cothay, Master, from Colombo 12th March.
Passengers.—Mr. R Nisbet and Lady.
INTELLIGENCE.—Left at Colombo, Ship Tigris, Barque Woolsington, Do. Enchantress, Do. John Graham, Do. Portenda.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.
2D LOTTERY OF 1842.
ALL PRIZES.

On 263 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 2147 Chances at Company's Rupees 14 per chance or only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	40	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		4400
1	Ditto of.....	20	Ditto,.....	Ditto	2200
1	Ditto of.....	10	Ditto,.....	Ditto	1100
8	Ditto of 1 each.	8	Ditto,.....	Ditto	880
40	Ditto of ½.....	20	Ditto,.....	Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ¼.....	20	Ditto,.....	Ditto	2200
304	Ditto of ⅛.....	38	Ditto,.....	Ditto	4180
1712	Ditto of 1/16.....	107	Ditto,.....	Ditto	11770
2147 Prizes		263	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		28930

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the (1) One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their Agents *Thomas Smith* Esquire editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street.

*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

Departures.

April 12. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Reid, Acting Master, to Karrachie.

Do. do. The East India Company's Schooner Emily, Mr. Litchfield, Acting Master, to Persian Gulph.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	2d May
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	11th Apr
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	1st May
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co	London	16th Apr
Diana	Forbes & co	London	
Lydia	Grey & co	London	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	2th Apr
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	despatch
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	16th Apr
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co	China	14th Apr
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	17th Apr
Lowjee Family	W. Nicol & co	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	1st May
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormajee	China	
Kilen	Forbes & co	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	20th Apr
Francis Spaight	Foster & co	China	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Azmeda	Forbes & co	China	
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
England	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Forth		China	
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy		China	
Victoria	Capt Casey	Singapore	14th Apr
City of Aberdeen	Skinner & co	Singapore	
Chance	Grey & co	Calcutta	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	27th Apr
Sir H Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Curseejee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co		
Reliance	Foster & co		
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Edmonstone			
Prince of Wales			
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.		
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		
Listin	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co		
Mary	Frith & co		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co		
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Pandora			
Nantasket (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Victoria, Zenobia.		
H. C. Brig	Taptee	Tender Cardiva	
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner	Maldive		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " H. Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED
Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
Gillanders	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London	7th Nov
Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	26th Oct
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	14th Dec
Brookbury	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Feb
Majestic	Foster & co	London	13th Feb
Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
H. Tennant	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	8th Jan
Julius Cæsar	Forbes & co	London	5th Jan
Mount Stuart	Forbes & co	London	5th Jan
St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle		London	4th Feb
William Hyde		London	4th Feb
Lord Goderich	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	25th Jan
Middlethorn		London	3d Mar
Euxine		London	22d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	19th Feb
Good Intent		London	26th Jan
Fort William		London	4th Mar
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
Crown	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
Commodore	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	24 Dec
Harriett Scott	W. Ellsan & co	Liverpool	22d Dec
Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
Sarah	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	7th Jan
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	2d Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	12th Oct
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculean	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen		Liverpool	4th Feb
John Moore		Liverpool	4th Feb
Belvidere		Liverpool	7th Feb
Emily	Foster & co	Shields	30th Nov
East London		Shields	12th Oct
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Volumnia	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	11th Nov
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	3rd Jan
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	6th Jan
Allyn		Clyde	3d Feb
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyda	1st Jan
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	25th Feb
Wardehapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Mala		China	7th Feb
Independent		Hull	9th Feb
Josephine	Thos. Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

April 2d—English Barque Earl of Durham, P. Crouch, from Newcastle 28th Sept and Downs 27th Oct; English Barque Cumbrian, Wm Garrick, from the Mauritius 17th Feb; English Ship Bomanjee Hormanjee, J. Page from China 25th Feb. and Singapore 10th March; English Brig Buccaneer, F. Baker, from Madras 27th March.

3d—English Barque Selma, D. Luckie, from Dundee 14th October, and Cape of Good Hope 18th January; English Barque Renoun, W. Napier, from Rangoon 10th March; English Brig Guess, D. McKellar, from Singapore 8th March; English Barque Mermaid, G. H. Gill, from China 23d Feb. Singapore 6th and Penang 17th March.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Bomanjee Hormasjee, from China—Mrs. Page and child. From Singapore—Messrs. Penfold and Carsewell, officers, late ship Viscount Melbourne, and mr. Rodgers.

Per Buccaneer, from Madras—Mr and Mrs Dunn, two misses Dunn, master Dunn, and mr Wm. Hy. Lord, Midshipman.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

3d—Shaw Allum, Evans, for China, in 4 or 5 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

1st—W. and M. Brown, Balnton, for London, Kingston, Broadfoot, for Liverpool; Ino, Whelan, for Madras, Fame, Salmond, for Mauritius.

3—Veruna, Mould, for London, and Shaw in Shaw, Nacoda, for Muscat.

MADRAS.

ARRVALS.

April 2, Barque Ranger, John Proudfoot, from Calcutta 18th March.

Passengers.—Mr. Proudfoot, and Miss Shelly.

Do.—Barque Majestic, John Marjoram from Moulmein 19th March.

Passengers.—Capt C. M. Maclean, Ensign E. T. Lawder Dr. Pimrose, Sub Conductor Crawshaw and Family, Sub Conductor Taeker.

Do. Steamer India, P. M. Stavers from Suez 26th February, Aden 14th, and Point de Galle 31st March.

Passengers.—Mesdames Barney, Ommaney, Lamb, Home; Misses Gordon, Marsh, Fisher; Col. Burney, Captains Ommaney, Carr, Needham and Ingidue; Lieuts Wade, Evatt, and Sir W. McGregor; Messrs. Orr, Home, Ogilvie, Greaves, Bell, Remfrey, Wedderburn, Attreth, Spiers, Binning, Gott, Flood, Potter, Boyd, Douglas, Smith, Parker, Gouger, and McDonald, Rev. mr. Lamb, 9 Missionaries, 1 Female, and 1 Male servant.

4th—Ship Hero of Maloun, C. Jackson from Penang.

Passengers.—40 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

April 1 Barque Cleopatra, R. Earley to Penang, Singapore and China.

Passengers.—For Penang, 3 European Gunners, 1 woman 1 child. For Singapore Sixteen Native convicts.

do—American Ship Washington, H. J. C. Taylor to Philadelphia.

do. Steamer India, P. M. Stavers, to Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 1st April, mrs. Elvira Henrietta Stark, wife of mr. James Stark, assistant at the general post office, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d April, the wife of mr F. Empson, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 3d April, the lady of M. D. Gordon, esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d April, William Fitzmaurice Wilson Dean, esq, late a lieut. in H M.'s 38th regt. aged 32 years, 4 months and 28 days.

At Calcutta, on the 2d April, of cholera, mrs Angelina Casella, lady of Joseph Casella, esq., of the firm of L. B. Oliva and co. aged 27 years 11 months and 6 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Nezapatam on the 31st March the Lady of H. D. Cook Esqr Civil Service, of a son.

CALENDAR.—April 30 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
			1 41	1 57	
			2 18	2 40	
Sun	17	3d Sunday after Easter.	3 5	3 33	
M.	18		4 0	4 34	18 11 24
T.	19	Alphege.	5 13	6 0	
W.	20		6 43	7 21	
Th.	21	Insurrection at Bareilly, [1816.]	7 57	8 33	

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—When we learn from unquestionable authority* that a certain definite act has been committed *twice*, and no oftener than *twice* during centuries, we become startled at the announcement; we eagerly enquire into the nature of the act, and are interested in knowing the names, and very peculiar characters, of the two agents, who thus stand associated apart from the rest of their fellow-men. We expect the act in question to be possessed of no common-place character; we do not expect it to be worthy or noble; for, what that is worthy and noble have the dead and living thousands of England failed to perform!——Not being worthy and noble, its uncommonness naturally leads us to suppose the act to be unfitted for the welfare of man. Again; as regards the two solitary individuals, who have done a deed which none but themselves out of England's thousands have dared to do;——As regards these *twins*, we, of course, expect to find them to be too extraordinary men. We expect to discover in them a similarity of character which is rarely to be met with among the infinite shades of modification whereof human character is composed. In fact, so convinced are we on this point, that were our expectations of verisimilar development to be disappointed, the science of phrenology would deservedly lose all the faith, it at present demands.

Let us first consider the act which these two singular men have committed; and then let us offer some observations respecting the agents.

The act in question, namely, *the placing of a member of a Court Martial in arrest* contains within it two distinct crimes. Were a judge to be placed in arrest, this would not constitute the act; were a juryman to be placed in arrest, that would not constitute the act; the act is *bi-criminal*; it contains both of these crimes against the well known constitution of England. It a violation against the liberties of the subject acquires atrocity in proportion to the rank and importance of the parties outraged, *as that rank and importance are constituted by law*, then does it clearly follow that he, who should be guilty of but one of the two transgressions above noticed, would not be so far amenable as Lieut. Col. Brough has become by his act which includes the placing of *both a judge and a juror*, or in other words, a member of a Court-Martial in arrest.

To weaken the hands of those who in the exercise of their functions (which are extensive with a view to the restraining of the soldiery) are endowed by law with a twofold character, is most irrational. Well may *law* in the army be called the basis of discipline; but it is more, much more than that,——it forms the safeguard to all social order, which might be put an end to, were lax views respecting *the restraining power* over a military body to get countenance. The act in question is indeed of no common-place character; it betrays an absence of that respect for constituted authority, which the well-being of society demands that soldiers, more than any men, should entertain. Let the irrational desire to lessen the authority, and to annihilate that sacred decorum, due towards the persons of those who are administering the law,——let these evils be but widely disseminated among the soldiery of any country; but, more especially of India, and our lives and liberties must, ipso facto, become insecure. The act which has been committed by Lieut. Col. Brough is fraught with baneful consequences when viewed in the light of an example to others; it is in fact neither more nor less than——*muting against the law*. In that new born land of wild, uproarious, and yet unsobered freedom, the Transatlantic daughter of England, a tumultuary multiplication of individuals, holding similar loose notions of the law with Lieut. Col. Brough, did some months ago *en masse* what he has lately ventured to do single-handed; they placed a judge and jury in restraint. He, to be sure, has had some practice in this unconstitutional process, and might therefore feel prepared to do alone what the rude Americans could not attempt without that aid which is received by our species from association for a common object. He some time ago *got his hand in* (as the saying is) by sending some members of a Court-Martial to drill on account of their votes! The encouragement which he received from the authorities has led him on in this wild and irregular course, until he has not shrunk from daring to do a deed which cannot easily pass off into oblivion. If the act of the Americans must remain as a blot upon the starry-banner, so must that of Lieut. Col. Brough be a blot on his escutcheon. The same setting at defiance of law and justice operated alike in the mobbish deeds of those wild Americans, and in the more polished violence which has been committed by this servant of a Queen. (God bless her.)

But who is the only other individual of his species, who has dared to place a member of a Court Martial in arrest?—Aye, there's the rub. Rejoice phrenology! let thy professors—thy scull staring professors rejoice! Let every one who can tell one bump from another rejoice! The only two men who have committed the *one act* are just as like each other as two peas. They are of one heart, and one mind, and one head, and one bump. They are birds of a feather. The same absorbing pursuits have produced in them the selfsame development of character. Starting from the same post together they have come to the same goal together. They have in fact made common cause, when all around them appeared so dark and cheerless, as to impress the fear that the very turf on which they stood would have given way under them. But they have survived those days, which were brought about by *the same overbearing contempt for the feelings of others* which has followed them through life. In the manhood of science, when the influences, which operate in the formation of human character, shall come to be more minutely analyzed and noted, it may perhaps become a task, for the exercise of the mightiest intellects, to ascertain how far certain pursuits tend to deaden and benumb the moral sense; and thus disqualify those who patronise them for the administration of justice. When that period shall arrive then shall the *unique* deed of these two singular men come up in remembrance.

I am, yours obediently,
VINDEX.

* The Commander in Chief pronounces Lieut. Col. Brough's act to be *unprecedented* "Redcoat," a Correspondent in the *Times* of 26th March asserts (and that truly) that another Commanding Officer placed a member of a Court Martial in arrest.—

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE,—April 2.

General Pollock's Force.—Our letters from Peshawur are to the 23d instant, and, it will be seen from them, that the exact day for General Pollock's advance was not at that date actually decided upon, but that arrangements were in the most active progress for a move. We have been anxiously waiting for intelligence from Peshawur that might remove or confirm the "ugly reports" respecting Ghuzni alluded to in our last, but as not a word is said about the reported capitulation we may deem the rumours which have filled the neighbouring stations to be incorrect. It has been freely given out during the week that Colonel Palmer finding his supplies failing him and more especially from want of water had been obliged to give in, paying 40,000 Rupees for safe escort to Peshawur; we did not give out this bit of "gup" last week because we considered it as merely rumour, and waited to see what our Peshawur correspondent said about it, it turns out, as we expected, to be very doubtful, though the fact would not be extraordinary. As to Acbar Khan's wound, received say some of our correspondents from one of his own people, whilst others have it that it was dealt by one of Shah Soojahs men and by the Kings order, there seems to be *no* doubt, the ball passed through his arm into his chest and he has not been seen out of his tent since whilst one report gives out that he is dead; the poor wretch who fired at the traitor, has been put to death, buried alive says one account, *roasted* alive says another, a refinement in cruelty, take it either way, worthy of the savages, who are patronized by some of our cotemporaries.

We are still without a word from Quettah or Candahar and consequently in the greatest anxiety as there is no doubt of some engagement having taken place ere this; and we are, of course, expecting to hear that Colonel McLaren's Brigade has again marched to the relief of Colonel Palmer's force at Ghuzni; every day will now bring us fresh intelligence and stirring times are coming fast upon us. A simultaneous advance from Candahar and Peshawur will very soon prove to the Affghans that our second campaign is to be one of a more formidable nature than the one they have already experienced and it will soon bring them to, or knock them out of their senses. We now give our worthy Peshawur correspondent's letters and cannot sufficiently thank him for his indefatigable kindness; he is a little severe upon us and our columns which are not always true to the letter, this, he should remember, cannot, in such a campaign as the present, always be avoided and may, sometimes, be useful in eliciting the *real* truth however disagreeable it may be to confess ones self in the wrong. As for the bit of praise accorded us we think it may as well go in, for we believe we have fairly earned it, but like our neighbours we can't, now and then, resist a bit of "Gup," though we generally make the distinction between *that* and *authentic* information.

Camp Kawulsur, 21st March, 1842.

Your Gazette of the 12th has just arrived but the anticipations entertained by *one* of your correspondents and by your provincial cotemporary have not been realized; for we did not approach the pass, nor have at present moved from our original ground encampment. We, however, do expect to move in a few days, and the preparations going on portend that the time for an advance is near at hand. All the spare or superfluous baggage belonging to the Force is to be lodged in the Fort at Peshawur, within three days. A letter from the camp of the 1st Brigade, dated the 13th instant, on the banks of the Jhylum, was received some days ago from which it would appear that the 30th is to be the day of their arrival here, it being seventeen marches from the banks of the Jhylum to Kawulser; but this morning's report has it that the 3rd Dragoons crossed the Attock *this* day, and, if this be true, they will be with us by the 26th instant; a generally current rumour has it that General Pollock has already laid his plans and that as soon as the first Brigade arrive, we move to Jumrood, and on the following day commence the work so long talked of; viz. that of fighting our way through the fearful Khyber. But perhaps after all the General may consider it best to wait for the 2nd Brigade, when he will have two additional Regiments of Infantry, one of which being European is worth half a dozen native corps; besides these he will have nine more guns, and an entire Regiment of Irregular Cavalry. Three days ago a letter was received from General Sale, dated 12th instant, in which he states that the enemy assembled on the previous day, and brought *a gun* for the purpose of effecting a breach in the wall of the Fort, but just as they were preparing to lay it, a canister of grape from one of our guns paid them a visit, and the reception was of so disagreeable a nature that they took to their heels and retrograded. During last night further despatches were brought from Jellalabad by two men, the purport of which appears to be to inform General Pollock of a correspondence which has passed between Ukhbar Khan and our Political Agent Captain McGregor. Ukhbar Khan is very anxious to get rid of Sale from Jellalabad and has made overtures, but of what nature is not known in camp. McGregor replied that he had not the power to promise, much less to effect an arrangement, but as General Pollock, now at or near Peshawur, was the person whom the British Government had delegated with full power, he (McGregor would forward his wishes forthwith. This morning again a letter or letters came from Jellalabad, dated the 17th, having been on the road but four days, or one day quicker than late transits from that quarter. The news brought confirms the belief that the enemy would not appear again in a hurry after the present made them of the cannister of grape; all is quiet, no enemy to be seen in any quarter, but Sale is anxious to see us and wishes for our arrival, so that there is no doubt on any one's mind as to our proceeding forward with all practicable expedition. The Khyber Chiefs have not again presented themselves before the Political Agent, but I make no doubt that, on arrival of the Brigade, they will try and make terms with us, and, if any thing *puckah* can be entered into with them, General Pollock will do well to take advantage of it; his good sense (which all give him credit for) will lead him to take the wisest course. The weather has for days been delightfully cool and pleasant. What think you of the thermometer being at 660 only at midday? The Seikh Brigade near us consists of four Regiments of Infantry (mussulmans) who have volunteered to assist us in getting through the pass. A Native Officer (an Oude man) commands and promises fidelity and determined courage.

Kuwalsur, 23d March, 1842.

By letters from the Brigade under Col. White it appears the Dragoons were at Manikyala on the 19th and that place being fourteen marches from our camp it is not likely they can be here by the 28th as they expect; especially as the heavy rain which has fallen for the last two days will prevent their making the double marches they were depending on. This being the real state of the case and the late letters from General Sale not so urgent as to warrant our General, forcing his way through the Khyber at any risk or without his whole force, it is generally supposed that we shall wait for the last Brigade, so that we shall have H. M. 31st, another troop of Horse Artillery and half a Regiment of Irregular Horse with us. These with the 6th N. I. will very considerably increase our force, and give spirit and confidence to those Regiments who to their sorrow have seen the interior of the pass. Our General contemplating a move on the arrival of the last Brigade had given out the following.

PLAN FOR FORCING THE KHYBER-PASS.

Hills on the Right. To crown the heights.	Gorge. Sappers and Miners.	Hills on the Left To crown the heights.
Major Geo. Huish with No. 3 and 4 Companies of H. M. 9th Foot. 4 Coms. 26th N. I. 200 Jezailchies.	Brig. Wild. Bildars. Gren. Comy. of H. M. 9th Foot 2 Coms. 26th N. I. 5 Coms. 30th N. I.	Brigadier. Lieut. Col. Taylor with No. 6 and Lt. Comp. of H. M. 9th Foot. 4 Coms 26th N. I. 200 Jezailchies
	Genl. Pollock and Staff.	
2 Coms. 53 N. I. Major Hogzan	Troop of H. A. 2 Squads. H. M.	2 Coms. 30th N. I. Major Payne,
3 Coms. 53d N. I.	3d Drags..	8 Coms. 30th N. I.
2 Coms. 33d N. I.	Treasure	2 Coms. 53d N. I.
	Ammunition of the 9th Foot, 26th, 30th, 33rd 53d N. I. and 3d Dragoons. One Squadron	
3 Coms. 60th N. I.	1st Lt. Cavalry Supplies. two Companies 53d N. I. one Squadron 1st Light Cavalry. The baggage of the Staff, Artly, Sappers and of H. M.'s 9th Foot.	3 Coms. 60th N. I.
No. 1 and 2 Cos. of H. M. 9th Foot.	One Ressalah of Irregular Cavalry.	No. 5 and 7 Cos. of Her M.'s 9th Foot.
Torabaz Khan the Chief of Lalpoora with followers.	Baggage of H. M. 3d Drags. 26th, 30th, 33d, 60th and 64th N. I.	Five Companies of the 64th Native Infantry.
Five Coms. of the 64th N. I. under Colonel Moseley.	Ammunition.	Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners under Major Davis.
	The 10th Regt.	
	Lt. Cav. Irregular Horse. Foot Artillery. 4 Cos. 60th N. I. 4 ol. Tolloch. 4 Cos. 33d N. I. 2 Sqadrons B.	
	M. 3rd Drag. Gen. Macaskill.	

Of course alterations must take place should we wait for the last Brigade, and it is the opinion of every one that it will be wise to do so. It will be perceived that no post has been assigned to the four Regiments of Sikhs each 1000 strong, now encamped about a mile from us; probably they may be employed on the heights, or to divert the attention of the enemy by plundering and laying waste their villages. Whilst I am writing, a salute of eleven guns from our battery has been fired in honor of Rajah Goolab Singh who was just arrived in camp on a visit to General Pollock. Our camp is not a little surprized at the erroneous reports (news it is called) given out by the public prints, the Indian Press; one of the most glaring appears in the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 19th instant, in which it is stated, that a novel and gratifying traffic has sprung up at Peshawur, which is the bringing in and selling the officers and men lately with the Cabul force. The Editor is pleased to state, confidently, that three Officers* and fifty Europeans have already been brought forward and met with ready purchasers. I am sorry that he should have been so gulled, it is all a hoax, and his information relative to Captains Blair and Bygrave is of the same character. Why does'nt your friend obtain better and more correct information, he would do well to turn off his old correspondent and get a new one, if even he paid a round sum for the exchange, for if the system of giving insertion to unfounded reports is carried forward, it may prove of serious consequence, not only to the community, but to the paper itself. The information, by a correspondent, given in your Gazette of the 12th instant, is not so correct as it might have been, for he states, that in the little affair of the 28th ultimo, the 10th Regular and 3rd Irregular Cavalry brought back the camels they went in search of, and to rescue, whereas the affair took place on Sunday the 27th, and the troops never saw the camels which were brought in about two hours after the Cavy, left Camp, and by the very men who took them out to the village for boosah. One of your correspondents in the same Gazette, has given the proper version of what took place.

Dissimulation of Zuman Khan.—We hear from very unquestionable authority that Zuman Khan, the prince whose conduct has met with a; raise from all quarters as the protector of the hostages and captives at Cabul, has, at length, thrown off the mask, and it appears that so far from shielding them from the fury of the populace for the sake of humanity and good will, his protection has only been afforded for the more savage purpose of deriving the exclusive benefit from their being in his sole power. If we are rightly informed, Captain John Connolly, the favourite of Shah Soojah, whose popularity was so great among all classes and whose safety was considered beyond a possibility of doubt, has only escaped the horrors of aggravated *torture* at the hands of the hoary villain by granting him bills on the Indian Government, the amount of which we have not yet heard. Until lately we are assured that the treatment of the Captain had been generous enough and we are sorry to find that our anticipations that one comparatively just man whose actions might have warranted the consideration of Government in the sweeping revenge it is about to take upon those who, regardless of the laws of God and man, have forfeited the title of being looked upon as ordinary foes or to be treated according to the usages of war—cannot be found.

Ferozepoor.—The 10th Regt. N. I. left this for Sukkur on the 22d; as a sufficient number of boats could not be procured for the whole Regiment, the right wing was obliged to proceed by land, and the left went by water. Exertions are however to be made to procure boats for the land detachment at Bahawulpoor, which will be very desirable as the weather is getting very hot for a march along the sandy banks of the Sutledge and the Indus. Letters from the Camp say they are getting on well, that the people are civil, and the roads very fair.

Cawnpore, *28th March.*—"This station is becoming quite gay again. The 31st N. I. gave an excellent Ball on Friday last, when the Boys kept it up till five in the morning. Cards are out for a Fancy Ball, to be given by the Bachelors and to come off on the 18th proximo. I intend appearing in the character of "*A Poor Civilian*!"

The 2d Europeans marched in yesterday and are a splendid body of young men. Their rifle company would shew the Afreedees a trick or two. To-day we had a grand parade to proclaim "*Long Ned*," the Captain of the Band. The 56th are coming here, and our force will then be a very large one; indeed it was very respectable on a parade this morning. They are getting up a play here, the receipts to be carried to the account of the fund for the poor wives, widows and orphans of the missing Officers. I see your Delhi Subscriptions are very handsome and I trust they will be also good here.

From Allahabad we may expect to see a very long list of Subscribers as the civilians there will never be behind hand, and are noted for their handsome subscriptions, they could not devote a portion of their large allowances to a better cause. The distress is great and Govt. grant no assistance or support, and from the Funds the ladies and children cannot expect any thing till it is *certain* their poor husbands are no more.

* Major Swayne, Captain Burt, and Lieut. Magrath.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1842.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 2nd instant contains intelligence, from General Pollock's camp, dated the 23rd March: on the 19th of which month the 3rd dragoons were fourteen stages distant. There had been heavy falls of rain which it was expected would prevent the cavalry from making forced marches. It is therefore most probable that the junction was not effected until the 3rd or 4th instant. There appears to have been some doubt whether the advance would not be further delayed until the arrival of Her Majesty's 31st Foot.

The same journal state that Zuman Khan who has hitherto affected to have been actuated by the kindest feelings towards the British captives, has at length displayed his true character, and proved that he has been solely influenced by avaricious motives. It is even said that Captain John Conolly has only escaped torture by drawing bills on the Indian Government in favour of Zuman Khan.

From the Calcutta papers of the 4th instant we learn that Mr. J. W. Cragg of the late firm of Bruce, Shand and Co. drowned himself in a fit of despondency.

Madras papers to the 16th of the present month have been received. The *India* Steamer arrived there from Suez, on the 2d instant and started on the following day for Calcutta. The particulars of her voyage will be found in our extracts.

We are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette extra* of the 4th instant for the following particulars of the movements of General Nott's force in the neighbourhood of Candahar. *It appears that on the evening of the 10th ultimo, during the absence of the General with a moiety of the force, a body of the insurgents, amounting* to between six and seven thousand, attacked the city, but were repulsed with the loss of more than six hundred men. The Afghans were so disappointed by their failure that they immediately broke up their encampment, and it seems probable that each tribe has returned to it's own district.

"As the news is of the utmost importance at this particular juncture, and will allay the great anxiety which is now felt as to Candahar and Ghuznie, we give it without any remarks, beyond congratulations upon the very sea-onable event, and, on our side, bloodless victory; as our friends say, "let the people in this quarter but learn, that General Pollock is at Jellalabad, and not one of them will dare to raise his head."

Our readers are already aware from the latest accounts given out that the insurgents had mustered in large numbers in the vicinity of Candahar and General Nott moved out about the 7th of March to attack the enemy, who gradually retiring as he advanced, gave him no opportunity of bringing them to a general action. He was thus led on to pursue them to a distance of between thirty and forty miles from Kandahar when they eluded his vigilance and doubled round to the City taking up a position within five miles of its walls.

On the 9th their numbers had increased to, at least, 5000 Infantry, and between 1000 and 1,200 horsemen. The Garrison was diminished by five and a half Regiments, and sixteen guns which General Nott had taken with him in pursuit. On the night of the 10th about 8 o'clock the whole of the enemy's force came down to attack the city; succeeded in setting fire to and burning the Herat gate and had actually surmounted a barrier of gram bags raised in the gateway before they were repulsed. To ensure success at the main point of assault they had made false attacks on the other two gates, but entirely failed in their attempts to scale one of the main fire. The moment the real point of danger was ascertained and our chief force, in guns and Europeans, brought to bear, the enemy were driven back, leaving ten men dead on the gateway, and forty bodies so close under our fire as to be allowed to remain there until morning.

The enemy's total loss was at first computed at 300 but subsequent accounts which are stated to be more accurate give upwards of 600 men and nearly 1000 were either killed or wounded on the side of the Europeans, whilst extraordinary to relate, not a man of the garrison was touched. The consequences of this signal failure were, that the Afghans broke up their encampment on the same night, and on the 11th, not a man was to be seen on the plains, which the day before were covered by a large army; and several of the more influential Chiefs have actually sent to the Political Agent proposing terms."

General Nott during his movements in the district, in pursuit of the enemy, destroyed several villages and killed some 90 or 100 of the enemy's skirmishers on different occasions; and with the necessary proportion of Cavalry he would have been enabled to force the enemy into a general action, but his small complement of Irregular Horse have been so hard worked and badly fed that their good-will was beyond their strength. We have no letters from Peshawur since our last issue.

"It has been ascertained that captain Arthur Conolly, envoy to the Khan of Khiva, no doubt entertaining well founded apprehensions when he heard of the insurrection at Kabul, that his own safety did not rest on the surest foundation, has left Orgunj and retreated within the Russian frontiers."

The *Bombay Times* of Wednesday last furnishes us with the following disagreeable intelligence of Brigadier England having been repulsed and compelled to return to Quetta. It also contains another version of the capitulation of Ghuznie and the destruction of Colonel Palmer's force. We are still somewhat sceptical as to the truth of this account; though it is but fair to observe that our cotemporary of the *Calcutta Englishman* intimates his belief that the Governor General has received despatches from Ghuzni announcing the capitulation. If this be true, it is extraordinary that authentic intelligence of the event had not transpired in Delhi on the 4th instant.

"Letters from Quettah of a very recent date (not mentioned but probably about the 1st or 2d) intimate that Ghuzni had fallen, and the Garrison been put to the sword. Col. Palmer trusting to the pledges of the enemy had agreed to an evacuation and quitted the Citadel, when his whole force were slain or made prisoners. As the particulars of the receipt of the above are not given, we sincerely hope it may turn out exaggerated or untrue

Of the accuracy of the following there is no reason whatever to doubt.

General England has been repulsed. He had advanced about four marches from Quettah, when he was arrested by a stockade in one of the passes. The enemy had warned him before hand that here there would be an attack. Major Apthorp of the 20th having advanced with the Light Battalion, stormed the stockade, but was instantly driven back. Lieut. May, of H. M. 41st with 16 rank and file were killed, and about as many more were wounded, Major Apthorp was severely wounded, and nine of his men were killed. The enemy were at length gallantly driven off the field. The Brigade retired to a deserted fort in the even ground near by. When last heard of they were said to have been engaged all night. England writes that he is now retiring on Quetta."

On a careful perusal of the evidence elicited, from the various witnesses examined, before the late Court Martial on Lieutenant Pilfold, the following considerations cannot fail to present themselves to every unbiassed mind. First it must be observed that every means was taken by the Commanding officer to induce Lieut. Pilfold to leave the regiment, and that the penalty of being tried was held out to him as the only alternative, in the event of his declining to comply with the views of one, whom we may not only term his prosecutor, but also his persecutor. Yet when Lieut. Colonel Brough finds that his intended victim will not commit what would have been an act of suicide as regards his professional prospects, he follows up his vindictive course not by preferring charges against Lieut. Pilfold on the grounds which first induced him to endeavour to get that officer out of the regiment, but on accusations entirely dependant upon a supposed breach of what was really a *conditional* promise either to sell out or exchange. Why did not Lieut. Colonel Brough bring forward the grounds which in the first instance induced him to consider Lieut. Pilfold's con-

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tinuing in the Queen's Royals to be injurious to the welfare of Her Majesty's service. If his reasons were sufficient to warrant the belief that Lieut. Pilfold was unfit to remain in the corps, they surely must have been of a nature so serious as to require public investigation. In fact they should have formed the basis of a portion of the charges brought against the prisoner. This has not been done. We may therefore fairly infer that Lieut. Colonel Brough was influenced by personal pique, or some other sinister motive in endeavouring to force Lieut. Pilfold to exchange or sell out. It is manifest the prosecutor's motives were not fit to meet the public gaze, otherwise he would not have hesitated to declare them. Determined as he evidently was, to get rid of Lieut. Pilfold at any rate: he would most certainly have brought forward other charges against the prisoner, had he not despaired of substantiating them. The excuse made by Lieut. Colonel Brough when required to state his reasons for arresting Lieut. Macdonald, affords an ample proof that he was actuated by no motive of delicacy, as to the propriety of reviving faults or misdemeanors, which, from their having been committed at a distant date, a noble mind would have hesitated to resuscitate. It is but too evident that no omission of duty however slight, no error of judgement however trifling, will be allowed to remain in oblivion, if the present Commanding officer of the Queen's can hope by bringing it forward, to crush any one against whom he may entertain a dislike.

Secondly it must be borne in mind that Lieut. Colonel Brough has in more than one instance made himself art and part to an intended breach of the regulations, of the army and this too at a time when he professed to be actuated by no other desire than that of maintaining the discipline of the service. One of these instances is so flagrant that we cannot pass it over in silence. It will be seen on reference to the reply to question No. 101 that the prosecutor admitted that he himself offered a large sum in order to make up the amount which it was supposed would induce Lieut. Pilfold to sell out. This is an act which clearly proves that Lieut. Colonel Brough is totally unfitted to be entrusted with the command of one of Her Majesty's Regiments; for as Commanding Officer it was his duty to do his utmost to enforce the regulation by which Officers are prohibited from either giving or receiving more than the authorized value of their commissions. It is true that the Lieut. Colonel's admission does not appear in the recorded copy of the proceedings forwarded to the Commander in Chief, but it is nevertheless true that he did make the acknowledgement in the face of the Court, and the fact having attained publicity it is the imperative duty of Sir Thomas MacMahon to institute an enquiry on the subject.

That Lieut. Colonel Brough must shortly be tried by a Court Martial is evident. The Commander in Chief cannot refrain from placing him in arrest as soon as Lieut. MacDonald's trial is concluded. His Excellency's regard for the consistency of his own character must force him to pursue this course. The misdeeds of the Lieut. Colonel cannot be suffered to pass unpunished. His interference, with members of Courts Martial, has evidently been a deliberate, indeed we may say a frequent and favourite measure. His progress, in his attempts to controul the course of Military law by endeavouring to intimidate it's administrators, has evidently been gradual. He appears to have commenced with a district: he has finished with a general Court Martial. He originally contented himself with punishing members of an inferior tribunal after sentence had been passed: finding that this could be done with impunity, he next ventured to arrest a member of the highest Court recognized by Military law. He did this under the highly aggravating circumstances of the trial being still pending, and of himself being the prosecutor. It remains to be seen whether this gross contempt of legal institutions, this barefaced attempt to pervert the stream of justice, can be even temporarily tolerated by the Indian authorities. We trust not, though the perverse spirit, and absence of naturally equitable perception already betrayed by the Bombay Commander in Chief in his remarks on the late trial, prevent our being very sanguine. At all events we feel convinced that such conduct will at least be but temporarily tolerated; for however much local prejudice may succeed in cloaking Lieut. Colonel Brough's errors; the Home authorities will beyond doubt view the subject in its proper light. We are willing to admit that, theoretically speaking, there may be numerous cases in which it might be proper for a commanding officer to arrest a junior officer when member of a Court Martial; but practically these extreme cases can seldom occur. Lieut. MacDonald's was certainly not one of them. We further argue that a Court Martial is the only proper body to judge of the propriety of the arrest of one of it's members, and that the party resorting to such a proceeding is bound to report the same instantly to the President. The Court has moreover, we contend, the right to direct the release of it's member, even though the Commander in Chief had arrested him; for the Court, when duly constituted, must be admitted to be independent of the authority by whom it is assembled. It has also an innate right to comment in terms of censure upon the conduct of any one who may unnecessarily arrest one of it's members, or otherwise obstruct the administration of justice.

We are informed that the 17th Regiment N. I. will embark on Monday next for Kurrachee.

A wing of the 2d European regiment five hundred strong arrived yesterday from Poona, and encamped near the Colabah barracks.

The wing of the 1st Europeans will embark for Panwell in the course of to-day.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY for 1841. It is gratifying to find that during the past year the Institution has been more liberally supported than at any other period. The state of the Society's funds is therefore more flourishing than usual. The balance, in the Secretary's hands at the conclusion of 1840. combined with the receipts of the following year, has enabled the society to meet it's annual expenditure without drawing on it's capital. Nothing but a continued increase of subscriptions can secure a recurrence of this gratifying event, at the conclusion of 1842. We feel convinced however that there will be no falling off in the receipts, and sincerely hope that there may be so great an increase as to enable the committee to extend still further the benefits of this excellent institution. The number of children boarded and provided for in the schools during the past year amounted to three hundred and five.

Our military readers will be gratified to learn that Lord Ellenborough has evinced a strong desire of rewarding the services of distinguished military officers, whenever the same can be done without incurring additional expense to the state, by appointing six honorary aides-de-camp on his personal staff. This arrangement has been in abeyance since the departure of the Marquis of Hastings from this country. The names of the officers selected by the Governor General afford a convincing proof that his Lordship intends to make the conferring of this honorary distinction, on any individual, a mark of decided merit and not the means of gratifying the vanity of personal favourites. When we say that the gallant defender of Kahun, Major Brown of the Bombay Army, is one of the new aides-de-camp and that all his compeers possess nearly equal claims to distinction, a sufficient proof is afforded of the discrimination and impartiality displayed by Lord Ellenborough on this occasion.

We are happy to avow our perfect coincidence in the sentiments, expressed by the *Times* on Wednesday last, relative to the improvements which have lately taken place in the delivery of letters and papers from the Bombay Post Office. Speaking from our own experience, we can testify that this praise is equally due on account of the distribution, of the contents of the Overland Mail, and of those of the ordinary dawks; though the marked improvement in the speedy circulation of the latter is more obvious, because of more frequent recurrence. We now generally receive our Calcutta and Madras papers about 10 A. M. at least three hours in advance of what was the usual period of delivery twelve months since. The new arrangements reflect great credit on the heads of the department.

A further improvement has we observe been effected with regard to Banghy parcels, which, it appears from a Post Office notification, will in future be received at all the Post Offices under this presidency for transmission to any part of India. Where there is no regular Bangy dawk established between any two places, the parcels will be forwarded by extra Banghy men, in the event of their being too heavy for transmission by the ordinary letter post. The difficulty, which has hitherto existed in despatching books &c. from the presidency to various stations in Guzerat and other remote provinces, will thus be entirely obviated.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We regret to hear that Mr. J. W. Cragg, of the late firm of Bruce, Shand and Co., threw himself overboard from the upper deck of a budgerow on Saturday night, and was drowned. The unfortunate gentleman had been for some days previously in a desponding state, arising out of the failure of the house.—Englishman, April 2.

HONORARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Though the case is not unprecedented, yet there is so much of gratifying novelty in the order appointing honorary Aides-de-camp to the Governor General, that we cannot allow it to pass without prominent notice,—bespeaking, as it so emphatically does, Lord Ellenborough's desire to reward the services of officers by every available means. Since Lord Hastings's time there have been no honorary Aides-de-camps. He appointed Fitzgerald of Seetabuldie and Staunton of Corygaum, and to that short, but eminently distinguished list, Lord Ellenborough has now added, with undeniable justness of selection, A. Abbott of the Artillery, for various good service in Affghanistan; Fraser of the late 2nd Cavalry for Purwundurra; Oldfield, of the same arm, for repeated instances of good conduct, under Sir R. Sale; Leeson of the Irregular Horse, for several brilliant passages—the last of which was the pursuit of Golding's murderers; Brown of the Bombay Army, for his resolute defence of Kahun; and Hadfield of the Madras Army for his gallantry in China, before Canton.—Ibid.

MADRAS

SIR JOHN NORTON.—The *Regina*, having on board Sir John Norton, (the newly appointed Puisne Judge of Madras) and his family, anchored in our roads on Tuesday morning, when the "state boat" was sent off to land the party. Their disembarkation took place under a salute by order of the Town Major; they were met by Mr. Acworth the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Mr. McKennie the Deputy Master Attendant, who escorted Lady Norton and family to Sir E. Gambier's carriage which was in attendance for them on the Beach, when they immediately proceeded to the Chief Justice's house at the Adyar.

Sir John and family, we are told, looked in excellent health; the learned Judge proceeded at once on landing to the Supreme Court for the purpose of being installed into his new office. A son of Sir John who accompanies him, is we understand to be appointed his Chief Clerk.—*Spectator, April 6.*

THE INDIA STEAMER.—The Calcutta papers of the 23d ultimo, received on Saturday morning, having announced the rather singular and unexpected fact of the *India's* arrivals at that port; we were not a little surprised at finding a steamer telegraphed here on Saturday evening, nor was our surprise at all lessened to find that it was the *India* herself had arrived, and that notwithstanding the assertion of our Calcutta friends to the contrary, we were at length in possession of the real "Simon Pure." On the following day the Calcutta journals of the 24th explained the mistake—Overland packets, directed "*per India*," had reached the capital, and the obvious, but as it proved incorrect inference was at once adopted, that the *India* had herself arrived. We have since obtained the particulars of the present voyage, and regret to find that an insufficient supply of coal has protracted what would otherwise have been a capital passage and caused the unexpected delay in her appearance. It will be seen from the statement given below, that the *India* left Suez on the afternoon of the 26th February, and reached Madras on the afternoon of the 2d April, thus occupying a period *thirty-five* days—longer in fact than her previous voyage from Calcutta to Suez. The causes of this annoying detention are however evident enough from the subjoined statement, which shows a total detention of *twelve days*, 7½ hours, chiefly in consequence of the failure of the arrangements for the supply of coal. It appears that the stock of coal on hand on leaving Suez, had been overestimated, which occasioned them prematurely to exhaust this indispensable article. Running short in consequence before reaching the Straits of Babel-mandeb the *India* was obliged to put into Mocha for fuel, where of course wood only was attainable, but after *three days* detention in obtaining a supply, with this inferior combustible she managed in one day and 6 hours to reach Aden. Then again a delay of *five days* took place in coaling; an operation which might with good arrangements very well be performed in *one*; nor did the *India* fare much better at Point de Galle where she was detained above *three days*. Deducting then the *twelve days* detention, to what under better arrangements it ought to have been, or *two days*, the actual voyage itself would have occupied but *twenty five days* notwithstanding the use of wood fuel from Mocha to Aden, and the loss of a few hours aground in the upper part of the Red Sea, owing to the unskilfulness of the Pilot. It is much to be regretted that what ought to have been a very quick and creditable voyage, should have been thus marred by these untoward circumstances.

The *India* anchored in the Roads at half past seven on Saturday evening, and on the following morning commenced taking her coal on board, which has indeed been ready on the Beach for the last fortnight. So expeditiously was this operation performed that she was enabled to take her departure at five the same afternoon, and will doubtless reach the City of Palaces before the close of tomorrow.

We annex below the particulars of the voyage with which we have been favoured from an authentic source; the list of Passengers will be found above. It is not a little annoying to see the great and costly advantages of Steam Navigation thus nullified, by so trifling a circumstance as defective arrangements in the coaling department; and the expedition with which coal is got on board at this Port, notwithstanding the disadvantage of our surf, is quite sufficient to show what good management can do in this respect. To this point then particular attention should be paid in all future steam arrangements, as after the present example will doubtless be the case—

"Left Suez at 3.40 P. M. on the 26th February anchored off Mocha at 11 30 P. M. on the 4th March. Arrived at Aden at 11 A. M. on the 9th March, off Point de Galle at midnight on the 26th March, and reached Madras at 7.30 P. M. on the 2d April.

No. of days Steaming	D.	H.	
Suez to Mocha	6	8½	
Mocha to Aden	1	6	(with wood.)
Aden to Point de Galle	12	10½	
Point de Galle to Madras	3	3½	
Actual passage....Days..	23	3½	

DETENTION.	D.	H.
At Mocha for wood	3	5
Aden coaling	5	2
Point de Galle	3	17
On Shore, on 27th February	0	7½
Detention . . ....Days..	12	7½

The Steamer struck on a Reef of Rocks on the 27th February, with a Pilot on board, and remained 7h 30m. on the Rock, but sustained no damage—was obliged to put in to Mocha for wood having run short of coal."—*Ibid.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The following movement of Regiments are, we observe, ordered in the *Fort St. George Gazette* yesterday evening—

The 31st Regiment (Trichinopoly) Light Infantry, on their arrival from Moulmein, are to proceed to Trichinopoly.

The 4th Regiment N. I. are to proceed from the Presidency to Moulmein, to replace the 14th Regiment N. I. proceeding on Service to China.

The 36th Regiment, now at Vellore, will replace the 4th N. I. at the Presidency.—*Ibid.*

The transports *Lysander* and *Livingston* came in at the end of last week, and every exertion is now being made by the Commissariat Department to ship the remaining stores required by the China Expedition.—*Ibid.*

BATTA.—Orders have, it is said, been received from the Bengal Government, for the entire abolition of Batta at all stations in this Presidency. If such be the case, it will be rather difficult to discern the wisdom of those councils whose principle of action to an overworked Army, seems to be "more work and less pay"—a principle which we fear human nature is very likely to kick against.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull, February 12.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Frederick Jesson, late Lecturer at St. Peter at Arches, Lincoln, has been appointed the Incumbent of Spittlegate new Church, and commenced his duties on Sunday last.

The Rev. James Henry Scudamore Burr, M. A., to the Vicarage of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Fuhing.

The Rev. J. H. Stuart, M. A., to the Rectory of Ampton, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. Calthorp, to the Rectory of Great Braxted, Essex, vacant by the death of the late Rev. T. Herring Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Rev. John Rowlandson, Vicar of Shap, to the Perpetual Curacy of Mardale, in the county of Westmoreland.

The Rev. David Davies, M. A., to the Rectory of Kevenllys, Radnorshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. A. Barker.

The Rev. P. H. Morgan, M. A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Bettws, Breconshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Canon Williams.

The Rev. Isaac Hitchen, M. A., Curate of Holy Trinity, Clapham, Surrey, to the Head Mastership of the Collegiate School, Glasgow.

The Rev. F. E. Baker, M. A., some years since Curate of Sutton Mandeville, Wilts, to the Vicarage of Allensmore, Herefordshire.

The Rev. John Sabine, B. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Thorn Coffin, Somerset, vacant by the cession of the Rev. A. Tooke.

W. Willan, Esq., B. A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to the office of Vice Principa in the Collegiate School, Huddersfield.

The Rev. R. Butler B. A., to the Curacy of St. James's, Heywood, in the doicese of Chester.

The Rev. Olmius Morgan, B. A., eldest son of Captain Morgan, and nephew of the Countess of Carhampton, and of R. Morgan, Esq., of Norwich, has been appointed Chaplain of the Vindictive.

The Rev. J. R. Young, of Kilmarren Glebe, has appointed the Rev. R. J. L. Magee, son of the celebrated R. J. Magee, to the Curacy of his parish of Tydavnet.

The Rev. W. Henn (lately resigned the Curacy of Garvagh,) has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Derry to be his Lordship's private Secretary, and to be one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

The Rev. John Judkin Butler, M. A., to the Curacy of Kilcornan, diocese of Limerick.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Archbishop King's Lecturer at the University and Dean of Cork, is to be the new Bishop of Ossory.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—We are requested to state, that Mr. Roundell Palmer, of Magdalene College, has no intention of becoming a candidate for the Professorship of Political Economy.—Oxford Herald.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Edward Cranford Austin, Scholar of New college was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.—Yesterday, Mr. George Wingate Pearse, Commoner of Trinity college, was elected to a Scholarship of Corpus.

CAMBRIDGE.—At a Congregation held in the Senate House on Wednesday, the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: W. H. Simpson, St. John's; C. J. Pearson, Trinity.—Bachelors of Arts: J. Shelley, St. Peter's; J. Kinder, Trinity; J. Halifax, Corpus-Coristi; J. F. Howard, and H. J. Marshall, St John's; Mactier, A. W. Trinity; C. H. Flowers, Queen's.

The prize of books at Christ's College, for the best composition in Latin verse, has been adjudged to John Purchas, Esq., only son of our respected townsman, Captain Purchas.

The Prize of Christ's College, for the best composition in Latin prose, was adjudged to Mr. Davenport.

MARRIAGES.—The Bishop of Durham has recently issued circulars to his Clergy, complaint having been made to him from many quarters of the diocese, as to the irregular manner in which marriages have been celebrated in large towns and parishes. Parties go from the place where they actually reside to a parish where they do not reside, and are married without any inquiry being made about the place of their abode. His Lordship has, therefore, cautioned the Clergy of populous places to be more circumspect, and also desired them, in smaller parishes, to inform him if such practice continue, as the penalty for this violation of the 62d canon, is immediate suspension for three years. There can be little doubt but the Clergy will see the necessity of compelling their parish clerks to be more on their guard, and make proper inquiries before they band any banns for publication.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(From the United Service Gazette, February 5.)

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Jeffrey W. Noble, to the Indus.

Lieutenants—Thomas Mitchell, of Formidable, and Hugh Berners, Lightning, to the rank of Commander Alexander Boyle, of the Queen, and R. H. B. Royley, Formidable, to the Firebrand—both for promotion; E. E. Gray, to command the Bonetta, and to take passage in the Rapid; J. W. Tarleton, to the Carysfort; Charles Holbrook (additional), to the Firebrand; J. H. Christian (additional), to the flag-ship on the East India station; J. Caldwell, to the Excellent;—Lowrie, of the Impregnable, to the Stromboli;—Smith, of the Stromboli, to the Ganges; F. S. M'Gregor, T. C. O. D. Whipple, and J. A. Paynter, to the Implacable; T. A. Allridge, to the Royal William, for rank; J. Rawstorne, to the Implacable.

Secretary—W. Dyer, Esq., to be Secretary to Admiral J. Percy.

Pursers—W. L. Freeman, from the Alfred, to the Packet Service, at Holyhead, vice Samuel Wadland, appointed to the Implacable: W. T. James, to the Alfred, vice Freeman. J. M. Hobbs to be Additional Clerk of the Alfred.

Mates—G. J. Napier, to the Lightning, and Alexander Hamilton, to the Shearwater; Mr. H. Conolly, of the Mastiff, to the rank of Lieutenant; E. H. Blake, to the Rapid; Geo. B. Collier, to the William and Mary, for service in the Lightning; Julian Slight and George Pigot (additional), to the Firebrand (for promotion); C. J. Perkins, to the Implacable.

Second Masters—G. H. K. Bowen, to the Lightning, and Acting Master G. F. Cavell, to the Shearwater, to the rank of Master; J. Shudwell (act.), to the Rapid, R. L. Barnard (pilot), to the Implacable.

Assistant Surgeon—Dr. W. H. Foster, to the rank of Surgeon; W. Maitland, to the Rapid; A. M'Clatchie, to the Fly; D. Thompson, to the Minden.

Clerk—R. Kellard (in charge), to the Seaflower; T. M. Lowcay, to be additional to the Alfred.

Midshipmen—G. Whateby, to the Queen, F. Egerton, to the Warspite; T. B. Hanham, son of Sir J. Hanham, Bart, from the Hastings to the Carysfort.

Master's Assistant—N. S. Bourchier, to be Second Master of the Agle; A. Thomas, J. Ellis, and A. Batterton, to the San Josef.

Volunteers, First Class—J. W. Fernandes, to the Calcutta; W. G. Morgan, to the Vernon; V. Robinson, to the Dublin;—Smith, to the Dublin (taking passage in the Alfred).

Gunners—J. Earl, to the Implacable; W. Turner, to the Scylla.

Boatswain—John Cook, to the Implacable.

Carpenter—John Bennet, to the Minden.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Whylock, to command the detachment at Milford, vice Ford.

COAST GUARD.

Mr. W. H. Hood, to be Chief Mate of the Adelaide.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS who have obtained Promotion during the Month of JANUARY specifying whether such Promotion took place by Purchase or without, and the cause of its origin.

Armstrong, Ensign D. T., 14th Foot, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain A. W. Campbell. Commission dated January 28.

Atkins, Ensign, her Majesty's 53rd regiment, to be lieutenant paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion to an unattached company of lieutenant Wheatstone, and the retirement of his successor, lieutenant J. A. O'Neill; commission dated January 7.

Barney, lieutenant J. E. 91st regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in succession to captain Barnes, removed to the St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Campbell, *brevet* lieutenant colonel, A., 9th Lancers, to be regimental lieutenant colonel paying the regulated difference of 1,600l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of colonel the Earl of Rosslyn, and the retirement of his successor lieut. col. Charles Rowley; commission dated January 28.

Campbell, lieutenant A. W., 14th Foot, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l. in succession to captain Douglas, who retired; commission dated January 28.

Campbell, lieutenant R. 32nd regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100l; vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain Thomas White, and the retirement of his successor, *Brevet* major J. R. Majendie; commission dated January 28.

Carruthers, lieutenant W., 75th regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in the newly raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Coobe, second lieutenant A. C. A., Ceylon Rifles, to be first lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 200l. Vacancy occasioned by the removal of lieutenant Stavely to the 37th regiment, and the retirement of his successor, lieutenant H. G. Tuckett; commission dated January 28.

Colman, Ensign G. B. T., 3rd West India regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Saunders, removed to the 2nd regiment; commission dated Jan. 7.

Coryton, Ensign G. E., 61st regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of major Simmonds into the St. Helena regiment, and the consequent promotion of brevet major M'Leod, and lieutenant Vicars; commission dated January 7.

Estwick, Ensign F., 94th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of captain Beebee, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Lewis; commission dated October 8, 1841; gazetted January 28.

Fletcher, ensign J., royal newfoundland companies, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of *brevet* lieutenant colonel Sall, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Saunders; commission dated October 26, 1841; gazetted January 14.

Fraser, ensign T. W., 56th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant M'Neill, deceased; commission dated December 10, 1841; gazetted January 28.

Fullerton, brevet major J. A., 9th Lancers, to be regimental major, paying the regulated difference of 2,350l; vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of colonel the Earl of Rosslyn, the retirement of his successor lieutenant colonel Charles Rowley, and the consequent promotion of brevet lieutenant colonel Campbell; commission dated January 28.

Galiffe, ensign J. F., 75th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Carruthers, promoted in the St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Gillespie, ensign J., royal newfoundland companies, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to captain F. N. Skinner, promoted in the St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Greene, ensign D. C., 43rd regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l., in succession to lieutenant Honorable J. Kennedy, who retired; commission dated January 14.

Hackett, ensign F., 44th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l; vacancy occasioned by the promotion of lieutenant Collins to an unattached company on the 16th July, 1841, and the retirement of his successor, lieutenant Charles Rochfort; commission dated January 28.

Hanna, ensign J. A., 1st West India regiment, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant MacCarthy, deceased; commission dated November 15, 1841; gazetted January 14.

Hickman, captain J. P., 15th Hussars to be major, paying the regulated difference of 1,350l. in succession to major C. Philips, who retired; commission dated January 28.

Higgins, lieutenant H. B., 15th Hussars, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 2,035l; vacancy occasioned by the retirement of major C. Philipps, and the consequent promotion of captain Hickman; commission dated January 28.

Hogg, cornet W., 7th dragoon guards, to be lieutenant paying the regulated difference of 350l., in succession to lieutenant Honorable C. A. Dillon who retired; commission dated January 14.

Hope, ensign J. R., 3rd Foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Hamilton, deceased; commission dated October 22, 1841; gazetted January 28.

Imlach, ensign and quartermaster A., 1st foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Isacke, lieutenant F. J., 9th Lancers, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 2,035l; vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of colonel the Earl of Rossiyn, the retirement of his successor, lieutenant colonel Charles Rowley, and the consequent promotion of brevet lieutenant colonel Campbell, and brevet major Fullerton; commission dated January 28.

Jenney, cornet A. H., 9th Lancers, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350l; vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of colonel the Earl of Rosslyn, the retirement of his successor, lieutenant colonel Charles Rowley, and the consequent promotion of brevet lieutenant colonel Campbell, brevet major Fullerton, and lieutenant Isacke; commission dated January 28.

Jones, Ensign T., 61st regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Jones, Serjeant major Joseph, 37th regiment, to be ensign, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of brevet major Thoreau into the St. Helena regiment, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Servantes and ensign Manners; commission dated January 7.

Lewis, lieutenant R., 94th regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in succession to captain Beebee, deceased; commission dated October 8, 1841; gazetted January 28.

McLeod, Brevet major A., 61st regiment, to be regimental major, without purchase, in succession to major Simmonds, promoted in the St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Macbean, Ensign W. F., 88th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Maclean, Ensign A., 94th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. in succession to lieutenant, Eastwick, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 31st December last, was cancelled, owing to the previous death of captain Beebee; commission dated January 28.

Manners, Ensign H. R., 37th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy, occasioned by the promotion of brevet major Thoreau into the St. Helena regiment, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Servantes; commission dated January 7.

Miller, acting serjeant major W., 91st regiment, to be Quartermaster in the newly-raised St. Helena corps, commission dated January 7. Step not purchaseable.

Morris, Cornet J., 1st Dragoons, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350l. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain Dalton, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Yates; commission dated January 28.

Morrow, serjeant major D., 56th regiment, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Macbean, Ensign promoted in the St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Murray, Ensign J. F. 73rd regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l., in succession to lieutenant Carnac, who retired; commission dated January 7.

Pigott, Ensign J. P., 32nd regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250l. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain Thomas White, the retirement of his successor, brevet major J. R. Majendie, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant R. Campell; commission dated January 28.

Rhatigan, Ensign C., 65th, to be Adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, in succession to lieutenant, Haining, promoted; commission dated December 30, 1841; gazetted January 14.

Servantes, Lieutenant, W. T. 37th regt. to be captain without purchase, in succession to Brevet major Thoreau, promoted in the newly-raised St. Helena regiment; commission dated January 7.

Simmonds, Major H., 61st regiment, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Skinner, lieutenant F. N., royal newfoundland veteran companies, to be captain, without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Smith, serjeant major A., 1st West India regiment, to be quartermaster, in succession to quartermaster Richard Allard, deceased; commission dated November 18, 1841; gazetted January 28.

Speedy, ensign T. B., 13th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant E. King, killed in action at Cabool; commission dated October 23, 1841; gazetted January 28.

Stack, ensign F. R., 45th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in the newly-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Stephin, second lieutenant H. V., 5th Fusiliers to be lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers, in succession to lieutenant Fleming, who retired, commission dated January 28.

Steuart, cornet C. E., 15th Hussars, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350l; vacancy occasioned by the retirement of major C. Phipps, and the consequent promotion of captain Hickman and lieutenant Higgins; commission dated January 28.

Thoreau, brevet major J. 37th regiment, to be regimental major, without purchase, in the newl-raised St. Helena corps; commission dated January 7.

Vicars, lieutenant W. H., 61st Regiment, to be captain, without purchase; vacancy occasioned by the promotion of major Simmonds into the St. Helena regiment, and the consequent promotion of brevet major McLeod; commission, dated January 7.

Watson, second lieutenant R., Ceylon Rifles, to be First lieutenant, without purchase; commission dated January 29.

Williams, ensign N. T., 61th regiment, to be lieutenant paying the regulated difference of 250l.; in succession to lieutenant S. H. Smyth, who retired; commission dated January 14.

Yates, lieutenant W. E. 1st Dragoons, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 2,050l., in succession to captain Dalton, who retired; commission dated January 28.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Askwith, captain W. H., royal artillery, to be major; dated 28th January.

Butler, captain E., 7th Foot, to be major. Dated 28th June 1838; gazetted 14th January.

Dickson, major W. R., half pay Brunswick Fencibles, to be lieutenant colonel. Dated 31st December, 1841; gazetted 28th January.

Majendie, captain J. R., 32d regiment, to be major. Dated 28th June, 1838; gazetted 28th January, 1842; on which day he retired from the service.

Dell, captain H. E., St. Helena regiment, to be major. Dated 10th January, 1837; gazetted 7th January, 1842.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Loinsworth, Deputy Inspector General D. J. G. in succession to Dr. John Murray, deceased. Dated January 14.

TO BE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Franklin, staff surgeon Henry, in succession to Deputy Inspector General Loinsworth. Dated January 14.

TO BE STAFF SURGEON OF THE FIRST CLASS.

White, surgeon W. R., from 16th Lancers, in succession to staff surgeon Henry Franklin. Dated January 14.

TO BE STAFF SURGEON OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Mustagh, Assistant Surgeon J. (M.D.) from the Foot; commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted January 21, 1842.

OFFICERS who have entered the Army during the Month of January at the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief

Regiments to which appointed.	Names.	By purchase or without.	Price of Commission.	Date of Commission
			£	1842
1st W. I. Regt.	Anton H.	Without		Jan. 14
55th Foot	Austin, H. W.	do		" 28
75th do	Barry, G. F.	do		" 7
3rd W. I. Regt.	Burch, J. F.	do		" 7
74th Foot	Borton, J. H.	By pur.	450	" 14
11th do	Boyd, J. T.	do	450	" 21
64th do	Browne, Hon. J. L.	do	450	" 14
14th do	Bruce, H. S. B.	do	450	" 28
15th do	Burrowes, P. R.	Without		" 28
St. Hel. Regt.	Butler, C. R.	do		" 14
Ditto	Carson, J. S.	do		" 28
Newfd Comps.	Chambers, H.	do		" 21
73rd Foot	Cheiwynd, Hon W. S. G.	By pur.	450	" 7
5th do	Darell, R.	do	500	" 28
9th Lancers	Dixon, R. A.	do	840	" 28
33rd Foot	Hawker, J.	do	450	" 7
82nd do	Elliott, E. N.	Without		" 28
Ceylon Rifles	Fenwick, B.	By pur.	500	" 28
43rd Foot	Howard, W.	do.	450	" 14
St. Hel. Regt.	Huchin, R. J.	Without		" 7
37th Foot	Jones J.	do		" 7
65th do	Macdonald, A.	do		" 21
2nd do	Mainwaring, E. M. H.	do		" 28
61st do	Maycock, W.	do		" 21
75th do	Metge, H. T.	do		" 7
1st Dragoons	Morris, E.	By pur.	840	" 7
3rd Foot	Raines, J.	Without		" 21
St. Hel. Regt.	Redmond, P.	do		" 7
7th Dragoon Gds.	Robertson, A.	By pur.	840	" 14
45th Foot	Rocke, R. H.	Without		" 7
St. Hel. Regt.	Stephens, T. P.	do		" 7
32nd Foot	Surtees, C. F.	By pur	450	" 21
St. Hel Regiment	Thompson, G.	Without		" 14
16th Foot	Wall, G. A. E.	By pur	450	" 21
Newf. Comps.	Wilson, C. B.	Without		" 14

* Late Serjeant Major. † From the Royal Military College.

LIST of Assistant Surgeon who have entered the Army during the preceding month.

Names	Whether Regimental or Staff Appointment.	Date of Commission
		1842.
Bird, J. R. (M.D.)	Staff	Jan. 14
Julian, Henry	St. Helena Regiment.	" 28

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieut. General—Mainwaring.

Colonel—R. Roberts, K. H., unattached.

Lieut Colonel—Thomas Basset, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor.

Major—D. Duff, E. I. C. Service.

Captains—M. G. M'Arthur, h.p., Royal Marines; Donald M'Intosh, unattached. Wily, h.p., 83rd Foot; Hewlett Adjutant to Northampton Militia.

Lieutenants—Hamilton, 3rd Foot, King, 13th Foot, killed; M'Neill, 56th Foot; MacCarthy, 1st W. I. Reg.; C. F. Phillips, Royal Marines; Wilson, h.p. 37th Foot; Henderson, h.p. 72nd Foot; Crisp, h.p. 1st Foot; J. J. Brett, h.p. 30th Foot.

Ensign—Stoodley, 82nd Foot.

Quartermasters—Allard, 1st W. I. Reg.; Carpenter, h.p. Cambridge Fen. Cavalry.

Commissariat Department—Schlater, h.p.

Medical Department—Insp. Gen. of Hospital Dr. Murrey; Surgeon Dr. J. M'Gregor, h.p., Ord. Med. Dep.; Surgeon Cheruside, h.p. 43rd Foot.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE LEITH, BART.—We have to announce the demise of this gallant general on Tuesday, at his residence, Portman-street, in his 76th year. He attained the rank of Major General on the 12th of August, 1819, and served in India, at Bangalore, Savendroog, the storming of Tippoo's lines, and the siege of Seringapatam. Sir George is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Alexander Wellesley now (Sir Alexander Leith), who married, in 1830, the third daughter of Mr. Hector Buchannan, of Ross.

LIEUT. EDWARD KING—All the public and private testimonials which have been received of this distinguished young officer have been most dear and soothing to those who are feeling the weighty blow of his irreparable loss; but that which throws the finest lustre

on his fine and noble character—that which gives a deep and solid consolation to his bereaved relatives and friends—is the knowledge that he was "a bright and shining light," as a steady and consistent Christian.

Retirements.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the Army this week:—Lieut. Maynard, Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Meason, 8th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Skeffington, 27th Foot; Lieut. Brome, 46th Foot; Major Hall, 54th Foot; Capt. Judge, 1st West India Regiment.

Extract from New Works.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN AVARICIOUS MAN.

By the late Henry D. Inglis, Esq.

[The author has often thought, in reading autobiography, that the interest would be increased were it possible to suppose a memoir written after death. In fiction all things are possible; and it is to gain this supposed advantage for the confession of the avaricious man, that the introductory part is written.]

INTRODUCTORY.

No sooner had the last obsequies of my revered preceptor been performed, than I hastened to his scrutoire, to possess myself of the legacy he had bequeathed to me, designated in his will, "The Confessions of the Dead and the Living." I found thirty-one rolls: twenty-one of these written in the handwriting of the day, though for the most part antiquated in its form, and comprising the greater number of the European, and two or three of the Asiatic languages. The ten remaining writings were in characters with which I was not only totally unacquainted, but which, I had every reason to believe, were not in use among any one people upon earth. Once, several years before the death of my preceptor, I had surprised him with these writings before him. He at that time frankly communicated to me the history of those which were written in intelligible characters, but when I would have inquired further, his countenance assumed a mysterious and solemn expression that forbade more questioning. These, I think, were nearly his words:

"The writings that are in known characters are the fruits of unwearied perseverance in a search after wisdom and happiness; they are the chronicles of the lives of men, written when life was drawing to its close, and contain that which may profit the inexperienced; those that are written in strange characters are as dark to me as they are to you. How I obtained them, cannot concern you to know they shall all one day be yours; and if, when I depart from this world—"

But here he abruptly stopped, and from that hour these writings had never been mentioned; and now, when I spread out before me these mystical rolls, and called to mind the conversation I have alluded to, and the designation of the legacy in my preceptor's will, "the confessions of the dead and the living," I could entertain little doubt that I looked upon the confessions of the dead—but how emitted—how obtained—or how to be interpreted, were questions with which it was idle for me to occupy my mind. With a feeling of solemnity, therefore, I rolled them up, and returned them to the place where I found them; but as there was no mystery attached to the history of the other writing, them, I severally unfolded, and read successively the titles of "the Confessions of an Improvident Man," "the Confessions of an Ambitious Man," "the Confessions of a Goodnatured Man," "the Confessions of a Cunning Man," "the Confessions of a Jealous Man," "the Confessions of an Idle Man," "the Confessions of a Wary Man," "the Confessions of a Vain Man,"—the Confessions of a Scholar, of a Gambler, of a Beggar, of an Upstart, of a Sycophant, of a Villain, of a Coquette;—and having locked the scrutoire containing the mysterious writings, I carried the others to my own apartments, to examine them at my leisure.

Curious as I felt to peruse the writings which I was able to decipher, it will readily be believed that those whose meaning was impenetrable, were uppermost in my mind, and that like many others of my fellowmen who neglect the enjoyments that are within their reach, but rather press on to those that are precarious and perhaps unattainable, I would have relinquished possession of the twenty-one rolls that lay before me, could I but have obtained the key to one even of the ten that were sealed. I tried to bring my mind under better regulation; I called to memory the lessons of wisdom delivered to me by my preceptor; his excellent instructions upon the legitimate subjects of human inquiry, the limits to which human curiosity ought to submit, and the folly as well as the sinfulness of attempting to be wiser than is consistent with our condition; and so far were my endeavours successful, that I had unfolded one of the rolls that lay before me, and was beginning to read the title, when again the unfinished sentence of my preceptor recurred to my mind—"If when I depart from this world," and my mind wandered from this world to those who had left it, and to the condition of the departed, and to the possibility of their fulfilling intentions formed upon earth, until daylight had long faded away, and the hour of repose having arrived, I suspended the gratification of my curiosity until morning.

I retired to rest, my mind full of conjectures and strange fancies, and soon fell asleep; and when I awoke, the ten rolls were to me no longer a sealed book. This was my vision; I stood in a great arched hall, the walls and the roof were of stone, and a stone table was in the centre; twelve stone chairs were ranged round it; upon each of the chairs sat the likewise of a man, and upon one of them I saw my late preceptor.

All the twelve wore the semblance of living men, but I knew that they had all—many of them centuries ago—passed into the world of spirits. The whole company was silent, and an outspread roll, which I recognised as part of my legacy, lay upon the stone table before each. I thought I stood for some time contemplating the assembly: one wore a kingly robe, and bore on his countenance the impress of kingly rule; another was clothed in a sacerdotal garb that told of ages long since passed, and the contracted lip and vindictive eye proclaimed at once the sway of bigotry and cruelty; a third was clad in plain and primitive apparel, but in the countenance I could read the proud heart, and trace the corrupt passions that abode there; a fourth was clothed in a flowing robe of white, upon which were seen representations of flames and devils, and in his countenance sat heavenly composure, resignation and happiness. Beside him was one in tattered garments; and in his face, also there shone a pleasing serenity, while opposite to him sat another in like garments, but in his keen eye and sharp visage I knew that I beheld the miser. I had fixed my eye upon another, in whose countenance there was something inexpressibly horrible, when my preceptor made a sign for me to approach the table. I obeyed; and pointing to the wrings that lay around, while all the four-and-twenty eyes were fixed upon me, he, in one word—a word which I felt was never to be uttered, or revealed,—gave me the key to the language of the dead. When I raised my eyes the twelve chairs were vacant, and in the same instant I awoke.

It was yet the gray morning—but I sprung from bed, anxious to apply my knowledge, yet nothing doubting the revelation of my vision. Having opened the scrutoire, and taken the rolls from their concealment, with a feeling of even greater awe than I had deposited them, believing, as I now certainly did, in their mystic origin, I unfolded them, and instantly read their titles: The Confessions of a King, the Confessions of a Bigot, the Confessions of a Hypocrite, the Confessions of a Martyr, the Confessions of an Avaricious Man, the Confessions of an Atheist, the Confessions of a Coward, the Confessions of a Murderer, the Confessions of a Curious Man, the Confessions of a Philosopher.

For a few moments I was undetermined with which of these to commence my inquiries; but I resolved to take the first that should present itself, and accordingly I unfolded.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN AVARICIOUS MAN.

CHAP. I.

In the world of life, of which I was once a part, I bore the character of a miser. This character I obtained because I was perceivable by the eye of the world; but had the world been able to look into my heart, or could it even have known the privacies of my life, it would have fixed upon me the character, not only of an avaricious man, but also of an unjust man—of an unmerciful man—of an unnatural man—of an unholy man, for all of these I was. Let none suppose that the only sin of a miser is an inordinate love of riches: avarice, that it may be gratified, will trample down every virtue—will break through every tie of nature—will close the avenues to mercy, and charity, and kindness—will absolve from the most sacred obligations—will dissolve the most holy connexions, and will make the man, whom it has subjugated to its power, a hater of man, and, contemner of God. But let the following history of my life and actions prove the truth of my self-accusation.

I was born in the City of London, in the year 1641. My parentage was respectable, my father being an eminent tanner, and my mother, who, I have heard, brought her husband a fortune of 500*l.*, being the daughter of a ship-builder. My father was a penurious man, and a greedy man; but his penurious habits were never carried so far as to fix upon him the character of a miser; nor did his greediness ever betray him into any direct violation of honesty, though it taught him to avail himself of those tricks of trade, between which, and downright dishonesty, the world has falsely made a distinction. As for my mother, she was a person of quite a different character: as greedy as my father, she coveted that she might spend, and although, therefore, their greed of money was the result of different principles springing in the one, from the mere desire of possessing it; and in the other, from a desire of gratifying those passions to which money may be made subservient, the distinction was not then perceived by me; I observed only that money was coveted and adored by both my parents.

I could easily dwell at great length upon the years of my boyhood, and show how the character, conversation, and actions of both father and mother contributed to strengthen in me that avaricious disposition which I had received from nature. I, who judge no longer through the thick medium of mortal sense, elucidate many points upon which the world has been, and ever will be divided; among others, the respective influences of nature and education in the formation of human character; but my lips are sealed, the wisdom of the dead belongs to the dead, and why should the living be made wise before their time?

The object of my father's toil—the sole purpose of his life, seemed to be the acquisition of money; every word that was spoken by him, every one of his actions, had reference to this end—and in all the conversations that passed between father and mother, I could only gather that the one was anxious to keep money, the other to possess it. It seemed, therefore, to be valued equally by both.

During the whole period of my father's life, I never received from him one farthing, excepting upon a single occasion. Standing one day in the street, when about fourteen years of age, near the entry to my father's tannery, I was accosted by two strangers, who requested to be informed where a certain tanner resided in that neighbourhood. The person for whom they inquired, was my father's rival in business,—a man whom he hated, precisely in the degree that he envied him,—for this man had lately obtained some profitable contract. I immediately conducted the strangers to my father, who had the penetration to discover my adroitness, and to turn it to his own account; and when he had executed upon the spot a large order, and received the value of it, amounting to many hundred pounds, he thrust his hand into his pocket, and after hunting for a sixpence, for as long a time as if all his silver had been quicksilver, he drew it forth, and saying I deserved some recompence for my quickness, put it into my hand, telling me at the same time to take care of it, and not to spend it idly.

But although I received no money from my father, I was not even in childhood deprived of the pleasure of hoarding. I had an uncle, after whom I had been named,—and from whom, being considerably my father's senior, there were reasonable expectations of a considerable inheritance.

This old man was every year entertained at my father's house upon my birthday, and from the fifth of these anniversaries, he had regularly presented me with a crown, taking care to tell me, even after I had reached my tenth birthday, that in a crown there were five shillings, ten sixpences, sixty silver-pennies, one hundred and twenty half-pennies, and two hundred and forty farthings: and adding, that money was like trees which bore fruit yearly—for that my crown, if laid out at interest (a term which I did not then perfectly understand), would produce twelve farthings.

This scene never failed to make a powerful impression upon me: and additional effect was given to it by the silence and gravity of the rest of the family, while my uncle presented his gift, and explained its value; and sometimes my father, by way of adding to its importance, and of conveying at the same time a moral to me, and a compliment to the donor, would expatiate upon its uses, and tell me that a crown could purchase all the meat, and five times more than all the sweetmeats I saw upon the table. As for me, the first time my uncle explained the value of his gift, I was anxious to prove the truth of his calculation; and having then six crowns, I pleased myself by turning one into shillings, another into sixpence, a third into pennies, a fourth into halfpennies, and a fifth into farthings. These my father enclosed in a box, telling me, that if I took away one of the coins, I should no longer be able to prove the truth of my uncle's calculation—an argument that would of itself have been quite unanswerable, even if I do not found a still better, in my natural inclination to preserve all that I had got.

Shortly before I had attained my twenty-first year, my mother died—an event that did not press very heavily upon me, partly, because my affection for her was not very ardent, and partly, because I knew that in case of my father's death, the maintenance of his widow would form no inconsiderable deduction from the inheritance of his heir. And I had scarcely passed my twenty-first year, when my father also fell ill, and gradually grew worse, until it began to be apparent that his end was approaching.

When it was no longer a matter of doubt that, within a few days at most, I should become the possessor of my father's wealth, I could scarcely contain the joy that filled me; and no sooner was the breath out of his body, than I hastened, without drooping one filial tear upon the corpse of a father, to ascertain the extent of my possessions. These I found greatly to exceed my utmost expectations, and my first consideration was, how I might, with the greatest economy, conduct the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

I affected to be so deeply concerned at the loss I had sustained, as to be totally unfit for the ordinary cares attending a funeral; and sending for my uncle, I intrusted him with the sole management—while I, in the meanwhile, sat amidst my books and securities, calculating the extent of my riches, and devising the safest means of keeping and the best expedient for increasing them. When, at the expiration of a week—a week that had been most agreeably, and I hope not unprofitably, employed—I again mixed with the world, dressed in a full suit of black from the wardrobe of my father; the first house I entered was my uncle's, he, good old man, thinking that any allusion to the part he had taken in the late ceremony, would but renew my grief; and probably also considering, that all he possessed would one day be mine, never mentioned the expenses of the funeral, and thus I was saved the pain of diminishing my inheritance the moment I became possessed of it—a piece of good fortune that gave me the most lively joy.

My love of money was of too engrossing a kind to allow me to practise my father's business, or any business, save that of simply adding to my wealth. The purpose of business is indeed to make money, but its details have no direct connexion with that object; and besides, all trade seemed in some degree precarious. I therefore disposed of my stock, and applied my mind solely to the business of lending my money at the highest interest I could obtain upon good security. In other words, I was an usurer.

I now approach an eventful period of my life; I will not shrink from the confessions it calls for, the revilings of men cannot reach me; and the lips of those who would have reviled, are sealed. But let the reader of this history ponder upon what it contains, and eschew avarice.

There was a man named Solomons, a Jew, who, during my father's life, was upon habits of intimacy with him. They had been concerned together in some money transactions, of which I never knew precisely the nature; and, as far as Jew and Christian can be friends, this appellation might have been bestowed upon them, Solomons enjoyed the reputation of being very rich; and he also bore the character of being more than usually rigid and zealous among the sect to which he belonged. This Jew had one daughter. I speak of her as she then appeared to my eyes. The most beautiful of the daughter of Jerusalem, ere it fell, was not more beautiful than Esther, the daughter of Solomons. Eyes, whose dark crystal depths were well of feeling; a brow, whereon intelligence sat, beaming like morning on the summit of Ida; a form, whose perfect symmetry and aerial lightness might, but for the heaving bosom, have enshrined an angel: such was Esther.

Before the death of my father, I had enjoyed frequent opportunities of seeing the daughter of Solomons; and although no gentle emotions akin to what is called love, among men arose in my heart, yet Esther could not be beheld without exciting intense admiration; and such admiration I felt; but after the event to which I have alluded took place, and when the desire of gain became a more dominant passion, I regarded the daughter of Solomons with other views than those excited by admiration. I began to consider how I could make a pretended passion for Esther, subservient to my interest—a scheme in which indeed success seemed to be doubtful; for, supposing every other obstacle overcome, difference in religion presented an almost insurmountable barrier. I knew well the strength of that prejudice which, in the breast of Jewess, would oppose the love of a Christian; and a knew also, that even if it were possible for me to obtail so great an influence over the daughter of Solomons, as might enable me to detach her from the household of Israel, this would eternally separate her from her father's love, and from the fruit of it—his riches. But I resolved, notwithstanding, to continue my visits to the house of the Jew, trusting that some advantage might eventually spring out of them.

Being always received by Solomons with kindness, I began to entertain a hope that his prejudices might one day give way in my favour, and that I might eventually be received into his family, even at the expense of his daughter's alienation from the sect of Israelites; and thus apparently encouraged, my visits became more frequent, and my assiduities to Esther were so earnest, that I felt convinced my object could no longer be mistaken by Solomons.

Solomon was not unobservant of what was passing. He wished to throw no obstacle in the way of a growing attachment between his daughter and myself; but the views of the Jew in thus encouraging the passion of a Christian, were far different from those which I had imagined, as will presently be seen.

Solomons, partly on account of his riches, and partly because of his learning and strength of mind, enjoyed great consideration in the Synagogue. It was said, indeed, that his secret largesses, first to the Protector and then to Charles II., had been the means of obtaining for the Israelites that shelter and countenance, which in these days made tardy reparation for the persecution of John. There was no man belonging to the tribe of Israel, less likely than Solomons to abate one iota of his prejudices in favour of a Christian, or to either to worldly considerations or tender motives, the smallest minutiæ of the Jewish observances. His passion was not avarice, although riches had flowed upon him, and although he knew how to make them subservient to his purposes. His chief object was to support the dignity of the Synagogue. His ambition to be the Patriarch of a persecuted tribe, and to prove in his own life and actions, that charity and generosity might issue from the mansion of a Jew. If Solomons had lived in the days when Judaism was a proselytizing religion, he would have been ranked among the zealots, and might have boasted many a proselyte as distinguished as the Queen of Sheba.

It so happened, that shortly previous to the time of which I now speak, three Jews had been proselytized to Christianity—an event of which the Christian church had made the most, and which was deeply felt by the Israelites, both as affording matter of triumph to their enemies, and as an occurrence disgraceful to themselves. No one felt more keenly the insult offered to the synagogue, nor did any one brood more deeply over the means of wiping it out, and of retaliating upon the Christian church than Solomons; and it was upon me that he fixed his eyes to be the instrument of his revenge. Whilst the Christian pulpits were ringing with the triumph recently obtained over Judaism, Solomons stood up in the Synagogue, and said,

"God will avenge his people, and that speedily,—and as an evidence, a Christian proselyte will abjure in this Synagogue the errors of his creed, let us pray the God of Jacob that this sign be given to us."

Solomons, when he spoke thus, had always keenly observed my character; he saw that my object was the possession of his daughter; and he probably had discovered, that avarice had as great a share as passion in influencing my conduct. But however truly, or however falsely, he might have interpreted my motives, he felt assured that the proselyte he had, as if by the gift of prophecy promised his church, was to be obtained in me.

During this time I had profited by the opportunities afforded me. Adept as I was in the art of dissimulation, practised too upon a maiden so artless, yet of so susceptible a nature, I contrived to win her favour so effectually, that had it suited my own purposes, I believe I might have obtained a fresh triumph to the Christian church; but my zeal for my faith was not so ardent as my zeal for riches—and still believing in the favourable disposition of Solomons, I resolved still to prosecute my suit, but patiently to wait until some consenting movements on his part might make it safe for me to be explicit. By this delay I hoped to engage more entirely the affection of the Jewess, and thus to secure an easy accomplishment of my hopes, in case she should become mistress of her father's fortune by the death of its possessor—an event which I contemplated with much complacency, and upon one occasion with not ill-grounded hope. I may for the moment allude to this. One day, when as usual, I entered the house of Solomons, Esther met me in tears.

"My father is dying," said she; "my kind father is dying, and here will none be left to me; he is mortally wounded?"

I ventured to say, "You will not be left desolate, I will be a protector."

She answered, "You are a Christian, I am a Jewess—but the God of Israel will protect me. Oh! Christian!" added she, as the tears ran down her cheeks, "would that thou wert of that fold."

This was confession enough, and I proceeded to the chamber of Solomons—at heart, a murderer; but my hopes were disappointed. The Jew, in returning from the settlement of some money transaction, had been set upon by three villains, who would have waylaid and robbed him—but Solomons was a man of courage, and he had successfully defended himself from their attempt, though not without receiving a dangerous wound in the groin; but he recovered from it, and things continued to take the same course, till one eventful evening in the depth of winter, the occurrences of which I am now about to relate.

It was nearly a year from the time that I had been left master of my inheritance, when one evening, after having spent the day and gleaning from those best qualified to know, information respecting the nature and extent of Solomons' possessions, I repaired to his house, with a mind more than ever bent upon the accomplishment of my design.

For some little time previous to this, I had taken occasional opportunities of remotely hinting at the objects of my desires, although I had received no positive encouragement in the hopes I all but ventured to express, no advantage was taken of the opportunity to dash at once those presumptuous pretensions; and upon the evening in question the recollection of this, and still more, the full confirmation I had received during the day of the most extravagant of my expectations, respecting the wealth which I designed should one day be my own, nerved me with a resolution I had never before been able to summon, and determined me to throw off the reserve that I had hitherto shown.

Esther received me alone; her extreme beauty, which that night seemed more striking than I had before beheld it, lent additional energy to my resolve, and filled the little space that avarice had left in my heart with another passion, which, if scarcely more pure or noble, was at least less sinful. I had not been seated many moments when Solomons entered: his face wore a sinister expression, and, I thought, augured unfavorably for the success of my suit.

"I think," said he, as he advanced towards his daughter, and kissed her brow, "the Jewish damsel steals much time from this Christian youth; you, sir, can best tell whether you receive an equivalent."

I was about to reply, to make the meditated avowal, when he added, "I would have a few words with thee, and am now at leisure;" and as he spoke he led the way to a distant and somewhat obscure part of the house, where I had not before been, and having entered a low-roofed and gloomy-looking room, and shut the door, he desired me to be seated. I obeyed.

"I well know," said he, "the purpose of your visits hither; whether the attraction be my daughter's beauty, or my wealth, I will not inquire."

I was about to break forth into an encomium upon my own disinterestedness and the purity of my passion, when he interrupted me.

"Keep your protestations for her who will listen to them. You would wed my daughter. Well! she is fair, and good, and dutiful, and virtuous—but no matter, she is my child, and mine to bestow; and wouldst thou—a Christian—one of a proud race—thou—who hast a country to call thine own, and a king to rule over thee, and laws to protect thee—wouldst thou ally thyself with a Jewess—the daughter of an accursed Jew; one of an insulted, and degraded, and persecuted race? But I know thee, Christian—I know thee and thy people,—avarice brings thee higher and well it may." And as the old man spoke, he rose, and opening a concealed door in the panels, discovered a row of chests, the lids of which he raised, exhibiting to my dazzled sight hoards of gold, that even in one less avaricious than myself must have created sensations of no unusual kind. He marked the effect of the display, and pointing to another door said, "There I have securities to four times the amount." He then silently closed the door, and reseating himself, continued in a rather more subdued tone, "Knowest thou that no Jewess can intermarry with a Christian? Either the Christian must become a Jew, or the Jewess must become a Christian."

"I know," I replied, "it has happened that a Jewess has wedded a Christian, and conformed to his faith; but I have never known a Christian become a Jew that he might wed one of the daughters of Israel."

I had scarcely finished this reply ere I perceived its effect upon Solomons; a dark shade of anger gathered upon his countenance,—in another moment it burst forth, as with kindling eyes and quivering lip he rose, and in a voice in which passion and irony were blended, exclaimed,

"Aha! and thou wouldst indeed marry the daughter of Solomons, and wed her father's riches, and divorce her from her religion; it is kindly and modestly conceived. By the God of my fathers, Christian," continued he, suddenly pausing in his hurried step, "if I but remotely dreamt that thou entertainedst the design of alienating her heart from the religion and love of her people, I would at this instant wipe out the meditated offence with thy blood! But no, no, I know thee better! Thou lovest gold more than woman; thou lovest my wealth better than thou lovest my daughter; for if I should say take her, and make her a Christian, but expect none of my gold, I already know thy answer."

Here the old man paused; but his meaning was not sufficiently explained to make it safe for me yet to reply. I perceived, indeed, that I had made an erroneous estimate of his intentions, and that upon my terms the daughter of Solomons could never be mine; but it was also apparent that my suit was not hopeless, and that the Jew had terms of his own to propose. Whatever these might be, I was predetermined to accede to them.

After a few moments' pause, perceiving that I made no reply, Solomons proceeded:

"Young man," said he, in a calm but determined tone, "let what has passed between us be forgotten; thou wouldst marry my daughter: embrace the Jewish faith, and she is thine."

The proposal was startling because I was unprepared for it; to say that I entertained any true regard for Christianity would be false; mine was a nominal faith, in which the heart—scarcely even in the judgment—had any part, and which in no respect influenced my conduct; still I was a member of the Christian world, not one of an outcast and despised race: and the momentary surprise, the proposal that I should become a Jew occasioned, was construed by Solomons into hesitation as to its acceptance.

"And is it even so?" said he. "Are we indeed so despised a race, that a youth, the son of an avaricious tanner, refuses an alliance with the loveliest and wealthiest, and not the least honourable among the daughters of Judah, if he may not lead her to his own altar?"

But I hastened to undeceive him: professed my sincere regard for the household to which himself and his daughter belonged; I said that I had not for a moment hesitated to accept the condition which he proposed; and that it had startled me for a moment, only because I had never heard of an example of conversion from Christianity to Judaism.

"It is true," said he, "that no such example is to be found; the price of Esther is a price that has never yet been paid; thinkest thou else I would wed my daughter to a proselytized Christian! But the condition is accepted, and Esther shall be thine. Do not fear the scorn of the world,—its scorn is reserved for the poor of the tribe of Israel; and persecution is now past; no man will respect thee less, but more—ay! much more—when it is known that thou hast wedded the daughter of Solomons, and that as one of his faith thou wilt inherit his possessions—the rich are never despised. The portion of Esther will content thee, and at my death, thou and Esther shall inherit all. I am an old man, in less than ten years my habitation must be the grave, and thou wilt scarcely have then reached the prime of life. Now, go to Esther; and as yet say nothing of what has passed between us; but first promise, swear in the name of the most high God, that thou wilt never reveal what has taken place, or publish the condition upon which thou art to wed a Jewess. I will myself prepare Esther; thy marriage must follow thy abjuration at some little interval. I trust, young man, you love your bride, and will be kind to her,—she is well worthy."

Esther was somewhat surprised at our long interview, and questioned me lightly of its import; I said that her father had been explaining the Jewish law, which seemed to me more excellent than I had ever before imagined: but as yet I spoke nothing either of my intended abjuration, or of the real subject of our discourse.

When I looked in the face of the Jewish maiden—so innocent, so lovely—I felt that I was what is usually called, a villain; but the consciousness of this did not deter me from the prosecution of my villany; the extreme beauty of my betrothed gave indeed an additional zest to my design, but avarice had sealed up the avenues to tenderness, and steeled my heart against the assaults of conscience. I knew that Esther had a heart overflowing with affection; I knew that she believed I loved her; but I knew that I loved her not, as she sought to be loved: and while I contemplated in fancy our approaching nuptials, thought not of the tenderness, and artlessness, and virtue of my bride—scarcely even of her personal charms, the gold I had seen flashed upon my sight from beneath the ponderous lids, and I already looked forward to the time when its possessor should go where he could not carry his riches along with him, and when all I had seen might be handled.

The interval between this day, and that upon which the ceremonies attendant upon receiving a proselyte into the Jewish church were appointed to take place I spent chiefly in inward congratulations upon my extraordinary good fortune, and in vague anticipations of the time when the hoards I had seen should come into my possession. The approaching act of apostacy was regarded by me only as a necessary preliminary to the attainment of my object; and so engrossing a principle in my mind was the love of riches, that I contemplated almost without emotion the rites consequent among the *proselyti justitia*, and even the solemn perjuries which would separate me from the Christian world, and place me under the ban of an offended God.

MISCELLANEA.

From the Bell's Weekly Messenger.

"Not quite so fast," as the greyhound said to the hare.

The parish clerk of H—has such an exceeding long nose, that meeting the rector's wife one Sunday in the aisle, he was obliged to turn his head quite over the pews before he could pass her.

"These pills are rather too powerful," as the sparrow said when he was shot.

"Sharp work," as the hedgehog said when they were sawing his legs.

"The heat of the day is over," as the man said when he turned out of bed on a cold winter's morning.

"This is tight work for the body," as the man said when the bear was hugging him between his legs.

"This is going in a rum' un," as the codfish said when the whale swallowed him.

"Here's the devil to pay," as the lawyer said to his client.

"Rather too hot," as the pig said when the butcher was scalding him.

"You have a fine shaped leg," as the foot stool said to the lady.

"Goodnight," as the candle said to the extinguisher.

"You bite sharp," as the three inch deal said to the saw.

"Will you shake hands my little dear," as the wolf said to the lamb.

"You are no friend of mine," as the rat said to the ferret.

(The following Witticisms are from Punch of yesterday.)

Trade Report.—Beer is still flat in your own jugs, and seidlitz powders are on the rise everywhere. Bones are steady, at twopence for three pounds; and wine bottles are in demand at five farthings. New milk from the cow has become dearer since the recent extraordinary rise in chalk; and as far as the wine trade is concerned, the champagne dealers have been playing old gooseberry. The tea trade is looking up, on account of the healthy appearance of the hedges; and the arrival of four barges laden with sand has produced a powerful effect on inferior sugars.

A Regular Bust-er.—Croker, on being asked by poor Twiss, at the Athenæum, what could have induced Sir Robert Peel to invite Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, to the dinner lately given by him to the King of Prussia, replied,—"From a very national feeling to be sure. It was to show him that, however great a man his Majesty might be in his own country, we had one gentleman amongst us at least, who could cut him out."

A Report "Sans Rapport."—*The Times* reporter, in describing the appearance of her Majesty at the Christening, states with exquisite penny a line pathos, that "the Queen wore a superb velvet dress, trimmed with ermine, and seemed delighted with the spectacle." This is as lucid as the advertisement, lately inserted in the morning papers, for the sale of a horse, which was described as "the property of a single gentleman, rising four years and a half, sixteen hands high, and as been at straw yard all the winter."

Paiking Off.—Sir Robert Peel evidently looks upon the visit of the King of Prussia to this country in the same suspicious light as the editor of the *Times*. The other day he invited Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President of the Royal Academy, to meet his Majesty at dinner, considering doubtlessly, that there could not but be a reciprocity of feeling between two persons equally noted for their bad designs.

Running for the Plate.—The *Times* says that the *Herald* was wrong in its report "that some of the spoons used on the occasion of the Christening were missing?" It has, we are informed, sent an intelligent reporter down to Windsor who has found, after conversing with her Majesty's household, that there's as many spoons in the Castle as ever.

A Queer Query.—Who was the man who first introduced salt provisions into the Navy?—Noah; for he took Ham into the Ark.

PUNCH'S DICTIONARY.

Advice—Philosophical physic—pleasant to give, but unpleasant to take.

Despair—the blighted fruit of hope.

Home—a good man's blessing, a bad man's hell; a rich man's pride, and too often the poor man's charnel!

Pride—the mist that vapours round insignificance.

Friendship—the temporary cement that binds mutua l interest.

Truth—read the above!

Cheese made from Potatoes.—Cheese, it is said of an extremely fine quality, is manufactured from potatoes in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner:—After having collected a quantity of potatoes of a good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and becoming cool they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or a mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kording a_ain, and the cheese placed in little basketsneaded the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape., where are then allowed to dry in the shade, and T in layers, in large pots or vessels, where th pl remain for 15 days. The older these cheey most the more their quality improves. Two eses are them are made. The first, which isthe kinds of mon, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes, and four parts of ewe or cow milk. These cheese have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well-closed vessels.

Love and Suicide.—A few days since, a young soldier at Bourbon Vendee, was found dead in a chamber he had hired in the place Napoleon, together with a young woman from Paris, who had come to him during the preceding week. It appeared that, the day before, they ordered a dinner from an hotel, and amused themselves with reading novels. They then pasted paper over all the crevices of the doors and windows, stopped up the chimney with the shawl and other parts of the young woman's dress, lighted a brazier of charcoal, and laid themselves down on the bed never to rise again. They remained thus for two days, and were then found dead by some of the other soldiers of the regimene coming to ascertain why their comrade had been so long away from his duty.

J——, who seldom, says a foolish thing,' went the other day to discharge a very extravagant bill for an outfit to foreign parts, when the following brief dialogue ensued: J——'Here is a cheque for your account and so you call it an Outfit, do ye?' Yes, sir, a 'complete Outfit.' 'Hand the receipt; I consider it a 'complete Intake!"

Conundrums.—Why is a whirlpool like a jackass? Because it's an-eddy.—Why is the main spring of a watch the same when you break it as it was before? Because it's a last-tic (elastic).—Why is a man who beats his wife like a quack medicine? Because E-lixir.—Why is a female fairy like me? Because she's Miss Elf.—Why is a flat denial of an assertion useful with short breeches? Because it's a knee-gaiter.—Why is a woman who destroyed her sister with a blow, like a small beer vessel near a large spirit cask? Because she's killed her kin by a rum puncheon. Why is a stick-shop-man sure to deceive you? Because he's a bamboo-seller (bamboozler).

Printed at the Courier Press, by [Sorabjee Dorabjee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1842.

No. 265. The following Native promotions and appointments are made.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havilbar Mahdeo Powar to be Jemedar, vice Calnac Mahdnac deceased, Date of rank, 3rd March 1842.

Jemedar Ittojee Powar to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Mathoora Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation, Do. 10th March 1842.

Havildar Sucknac Dharnac to be Jemedar, vice Ittojee Powar promoted, Do. do. do.

22d Regiment Light Infantry.

Jemedar Manajee Cuddum to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sonjee Bonslea to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Gunga Sing to be Jemedar, vice Manajee Cuddum promoted. Do. do. do.

23r Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Matta Deen to be Subedar, and Havidar Chundee Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Mungul Pursaud pensioned. Do. 1st January 1842.

Jemedar Sew Deen Sing to be Subedar and Havildar Doorga Buccus to be Jemedar, in succession to Bhola Panday pensioned. Do. do. do.

Jemedar Doorga Pursad to be Subedar, and Havildar Hunnooman Tewarry to be Jemedar, in succession to Bhicaree Sing pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Punchun Gir to be Jemedar, vice Mooroo Cuddum pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Issree Sookul to be Jemedar, vice Hujjaree Tewarry Invalided. Do. do. do.

Havildar Pandoo Jadow to be Jemedar, vice Sallmun Puttuck pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Ball Govind Tewarry to be Jemedar, vice Buldee Sing pensioned. Do. do. do.

Jemedar Lall Tewarry to be Subedar, and Havildar Jewrakun Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. 10th March 1842.

Havildar Nowrun Sing to be Jemedar, vice Lalla Tewarry promoted. Do, do. do.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bustee Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Shaik Lall to be Jemedar, in succession to Pootlajee Curroo deceased. Date of arrvial, 1st January 1842.

APPOINTMENT.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subedar Shaik Hoossien to be Subedar Major, vice Moossajee Ballajee, appointed Commandant of the Tannah Rangers. Date of appointment, 11th March 1842.

No. 266. The following Native promotions are made.

2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ambajee Soorwa to be Subedar, and Havildar Sewamber Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation, Date of rank. Date of Appointment, 10th March 1842.

Havildar Limbajee Inyolkur to be Jemedar, vice Ambajee Soorwa promoted. Do. do. do.

5th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Jemedar Dhowkul Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Ellojee Essojee to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Date of Rank 10th March 1842.

Color Havildar Buldee Sing to be Jemedar, vice Dhowkul Sing promoted. Do. do. do.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Kessree Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Govind Cuddum to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. do. do.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ittoo Suckpal to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Sonjee Cuddum to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Mutchell Sing to be Jemedar, vice Ittoo Suckpall promoted. Do. do. do.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Sewdeen Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Yacoobjee Selimonjee to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Samailjee Israil to be Jemedar, vice Sewdeen Sing promoted. Do. do. do.

Marine Battalion

Jemedar Bhewnac Essnac to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Pandnac to be Jemedar, on the augmentation. Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Madna Bherenac to be Jemedar, vice Bhewnac Essnac promoted. Do. do. do.

No. 267. The following promotions and appointments are made :—

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Hurjee Sillar to be Subedar, and Havildar Kisnapah to be Jemedar, in succession to John Waggon pensioned. Date of Rank, 1st January 1842.

Jemedar Chundee Deen to be Subedar, and Havildar Seedoo to be Jemedar, in succession to Baboo pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Balnac Raynac to be Jemedar, vice Bappo Moray pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Shaik Adam to be Jemedar, vice Ram Purrub pensioned. Do. do. do.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Ragojee Suckpall to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bucktwar Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Abdool Rymon Khan deceased ; 10th Dec. 1841.

Jemedar Ragojee Ghag to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bapoo Jadow to be Jemedar, in succession to Khodi Sing pensioned ; 1st Jan. 1842.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Emaum Khan to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Fuckeera to be Jemedar, in succession to Abdoola deceased ; 24th Oct. 1841.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1842.

No 280.—Lieutenant E. Armstrong of the 51st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th March to the 20th September next, to proceed to Madras on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1842.

No. 181. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 9th instant, the following arrangement and appointment is made.

Captain W. Scott, Acting Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces, to revert to his appointment as Civil Engineer in Candeish.

Captain J. S. Ramsay of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Cormack as Assistant to the Civil Engineer in Candeish.

No. 282.—Major G. P. Le Messurier, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, having resigned his appointment of Superintendent of the Scinde Survey is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1842.

No. 283. Major M. Stack of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

13th April 1842.

1. Ensign R. Warden lately arrived from England is attached to do duty with the 2nd Gr. Regt N. I. and directed to join.

2. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 20 days subsistence money to each of 3 Rejected Recruits for the 22d Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native villages.

3. Gunner Benjamin Hancock of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery is transferred to the Town Major's non effective list, and appointed Master Painter in the Grand Arsenal.

4. Private Thomas Saunders late of H. M. 6th Royal Regiment, enlisted into the Hon'ble Company's Service from the 1st instant, is promoted to Serjeant, transferred to the Town Major's Non effective List and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 19th Regt. N. I.

5. Assist. Surgeon Black is appointed to the Medical charge of the 9th Regt. N. I. and directed to join without delay.

6. An order by Major Reid Commanding at Sukkur dated 4th ultimo directing Assist. Surgeon Jephson to afford Medical aid to the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. until further orders, is confirmed.

7. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. B. H. Combe from 8th April to 1st June to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to resigning the service.

1st Eur. Regt.—Ensign M. Paly from 15th April to 15th May, to remain at the Presidency to undergo an examination in the Mahratta language.

23d Regt. N. Lt. I.—Captain J. Watkins from 11th to 30th April, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills on Medical certificate.

14th April 1842.

1. Major H. Hancock of the 19th Regt. N. I. is with the sancti on of the Hon'ble the Governor appointed President of the General Invaliding Committee in the room of Major H. Macan 17th N. I. relieved from that duty.

2. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 4 days subsistence money to each of 3 Rejected Recruits for the 13th Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native villages.

3. Assist. Surgeon J. H. Harrison is attached to the 17th Regt. N. I. under orders for Karrachee and ordered to join.

4. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge from 12th to 30th April to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on Medical certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1842.

No 28. Mr. William James Toby, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the ship Diana on the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1842.

No. 29. The leave of absence granted to Assistant Apothecary Amerine Vere in G. O. No. 9, dated 27th January last, for the benefit of his health, is extended on the same account to the 28th instant.

No. 30. With reference to G. O. No. 146, dated 21st December last, Mr. George Robins is admitted on the strength of the Indian Navy as a Volunteer, from the 3rd February last.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1842.

No. 31. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Barron, Acting 2nd Master of the Indus, to be Acting Master of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Auckland, from the 8th November last.

Lieutenant J. S. Grieve, to the temporary charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Auckland, from the 1st to the 7th of July 1841, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant J. S. Grieve, to the temporary charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, from the 19th of October to the 31st of December last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Morien, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table of that Vessel, from the 3rd to the 13th of December 1840.

Messrs. Jermings and Bright, Boilermakers, proceeding to England, to be accommodated with a passage to Suez at the Engineers Mess of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet Cleopatra, from the 1st of January 1842.

Mr. John Cauldwell, 1st Class Engineer, proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage to Kurratchee, at the Engineers Mess of the Hon'ble Com-

Pany's Iron Steam Vessel Indus, from the 17th to the 24th of January 1842, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant Montrion, proceeding on special duty to Kurratchee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon'ble Company's Iron Steam Vessel Indus, at the Commander's Table of that Vessel from the 17th to the 22nd of January 1842, both days inclusive.

Messrs. Furgusson and Holt, Midshipmen, proceeding on special duty to Kurratchee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon'ble Company's Iron Steam Vessel Indus, at the Commander's Table of that Vessel, from the 17th to the 22nd of January 1842, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant Boulderson, Acting Assistant Superintendent, to conduct the duties of the Commander of the Hastings during the absence of Lieutenant Montrion, on special duty, from the 17th of January to the 21st of February 1842, the date of his resigning the command of the Hastings.

Mr. John Americ, Carpenter of the Elphintone, to be an Acting Conductor in the Storekeepers Department from the 5th of February last.

Mr. Acting Master Knight, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, proceeding to join the Flotilla, on the River Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, at the Commander's Table from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Chamberlain, 2nd Class Engineer, Supernumebry on board the Hastings, proceeding to join the Flotilla, on the River Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay at the Engineers Mess of that Vessel, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Thomas Scott, Assistant Surveyor and Builder, proceeding on duty to Kurratchee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Indus, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Commander Porter, to the temporary Command of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, from the 21st of February 1842.

Mr. Midshipman Fulton, of the Indian Navy, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board Her Majesty's Ship Endymion, at the Midshipmen's Mess of that Vessel, from the 14th of September to the 13th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

Messrs. George Chesholm, G. Laird and J. Moyhew, Engineers, proceeding to join the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board Her Majesty's Ship Endymion at the Warrant Officers Table, from the 14th September to the 13th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

John Sedeman Gunner's Mate, to be Acting Gunner of the Semiramis from the 26th of February 1842.

John Barr, Boatswain's Mate, to be Acting Boatswain of the Semiramis from the 26th of February last

Archibald Thompson, Carpenter's Mate, to be Acting Carpenter of the Semiramis from the 26th of February last.

BY COMMODORE G. B. BRUCKS, COMMANDING THE NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE GULF OF PERSIA.

Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, performed the duty of Mate on board the Hon'ble Company's Brig Tigris from the 2nd of April to the 17th of August 1839, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon McIntosh, relieved from the Indian Navy, proceeding from Karrack to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Ship Orwell, at the Commander's Table from the 6th of November to the 3rd of December 1841, both days inclusive.

BY THE SENIOR INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER IN THE RED SEA.

Assistant Surgeon Impey, proceeding from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Commander's Table of that vessel, from the 30th of August to the 6th of September 1841, both days inclusive.

Mr. Charles Kail, Acting Master, to the temporary command of the H. C. Block Ship Charger, during the absence of Lieutenant Cruttenden on Political duty, from the 26th of October to the 11th of December 1841, both days inclusive.

At the requisition of the Political Agent at Aden, the undermentioned persons were accommodated with passage on board the H. C. Brig Euphrates at the Commander's Table from the date specified opposite their respective names.

John Hatchatoor Esquire, British Agent at Tajurra, from the 12th to the 16th, and from the 25th to the 28th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant C. J. Cruttenden, Assistant Political Agent at Aden, from the 25th to the 28th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

Mr. M. Bernabz, Artist, attached to the Abyssinian Mission, from the 25th to the 28th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, attached to the Abyssinian Mission, from the 25th to the 28th of October 1841, both days inclusive.

BY THE SENIOR INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER AT ADEN.

Lieutenant Barker, to the command of the H. C. Schooner Mahi, from the 12th October 1839.

Lieutenant Barker, to the command of the H. C. Brig Euphrates, from the 13th May 1840.

Lieutenant Ogilvie, R. N. proceeding in charge of Packet to Suez on board the Mahi, from the 20th December 1839 to the 31st January 1840.

BY CAPTAIN LOWE, COMMANDING THE H. C. STEAM FRIGATE AUCKLAND.

Lieutenant Jardine, proceeding on sick certificate from Kurratchee to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland at the Wardroom Mess of that vessel, from the 21st to the 25th of December last, both days inclusive.

BY COMMANDER NOTT COMMANDING THE STEAM FLOTILLA ON THE RIVER INDUS.

Commander A. H. Nott, Commanding the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty, to be accommodated at the Commander's Table with a passage on board the Comet, from the 27th of November to the 6th December last.

Mr. W. Cole, Acting 2nd Master, from the H. C. Steam vessel Satellite, to the temporary Charge of the H. C. Steam vessel Planet, in the room of Mr. Acting Master Dunlop permitted to reside on shore on Medical certificate from the 24th of December last.

The undermentioned Engineers proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Satellite at the Engineers Mess of that Vessel, from the date specified against their respective names.

Mr. W. Ramsay, 1st class Engineer, from Sukkur to Tatta from the 31st of October to the 8th of November last, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. B. Randall, 1st Class Engineer, from Tattah to Sukkur from the 27th of December 1841, to the 12th of January 1842, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Ramsay, 1st Class Engineer, from Tattah to Sukkur from the 27th of December 1841, to the 12th of January 1842, both days inclusive.

Mr. David Bolton, assistant Apothecary, proceeding on duty from Tattah to Sukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Satellite at the Warrant Officers Table, from the 1st to the 17th December 1841, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1842.

No. 32. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. A. Ford in General Order No. 5 dated 24th January last, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, for the benefit of his health, is extended on the same account to the 31st ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1842.

Mr. F. Sims, 2d assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd ultimo to the 31st May next, under medical certificate, with permission to proceed to Mahableshwur Hills.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, is appointed assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar, and attached to the revenue survey in the Southern Marhatta Country, now in progress under Mr. Goldsmid.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1842.

Mr. R. F. Barra, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell, is appointed to act as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, during Mr. R. F. Barra's absence on sick certificate.

Mr. A. W. Elliot, to act for Dalzell as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency.

Mr. J. De Faria to act for Mr. Elliot, as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency.

Mr. J. S. Lawless, senior, to act for Mr. De Faria as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1842.

Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poona, is allowed to remain out on deputation for a further period of three months to enable him to complete the revenue settlement.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1842.

Mr. G. Grant, received charge of the office of opium agent and superintendent of stationery from Mr. J. Gordon, on the 7th instant.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1842.

Manackjee Cursetjee, to be uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, in succession to Mr. W. Capon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1842.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the supreme court of judicature has been pleased to permit John Vaupell Esquire, to resume charge of the offices of chief translator and interpreter of that court, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1842.

The unexpired portion of the leave of abtence granted to Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, under dates the 14th ultimo, to remain the presidency is cancelled at that gentleman's request.

Mr. B. Hutt assumed charge of his seat as acting puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut on the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1842.

Mr. H. Hebbert, assistant judge and session judge at Tannah resumed charge of his office on the 2d instant.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts of the zillah of Surat and at the detached station of Broach, will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 3rd proximo.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil court, of the Tannah zillah, will be closed for a period of six weeks, from the 25th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1842.

Lieutenant W. Kinyon of the 2d light cavalry, is appointed post master at Deesa, from the 12th ultimo, the appointment of captain Littlewood ceasing.

Captain W. Scott, acting superintending engineer of the Southern Provinces, to revert to his appointment as civil engineer in Candeish.

Captain J. S. Ramsay, of the 2d regiment European light infantry, is appointed to act for lieutenant Cormack, as assistant to the civil engineer in Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1842.

Assistant surgeon T. Waller, vaccinator in the Concan, is allowed to visit Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs, from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1842.

The Reverend Francis Cocks Pouget Reynolds, A. B. having arrived at Bombay, on board the Steamer Victoria, on the 9th instant, pursuant to his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is admitted a Junior Assistant Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical department of this presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 2nd May next.

By order the the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 5th instant.....	....Chests	266
Ditto from the 6th to this day.....	,,	30
	Total..	296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41.....	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 28th ultimo.....	,,	13,420
Do. on the 29th ditto.....	,,	37
	Total....	13,637

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 5th instant.....	,,	11,201½
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th inst.....	,,	379
	Total..	13,580½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 5th instant.....	Chests	7,100½
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th inst.....	,,	374
	Total....	7,474½

J. GORDON, Acting Opium Agent.

Bombay, 13th April 1842.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE.

2 P. M. FRIDAY 15TH APRIL 1842.

Calcutta papers received this morning contain authentic intelligence of the capitulation of Ghuzni. We subjoin an official notification, on the subject which, has been issued by the Governor General of India in Council. An enquiry is to be made at the earliest opportunity into all the recent military proceedings in Afghanisthan. Major General Elphinstone and Lieut. Colonel Palmer are to be tried by Courts Martial as early as practicable. A full enquiry is also to be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries who were employed at Cabool.

Notification, Fort William, Secret Department. the 4th Aprit, 1842--The following copy of a despatch from lieutenant colonel Palmer, commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the officer commanding at Jellalabad dated the 1st March 1842, is published for general information by order of the governor general in council.

Ghuzni, 1st March, 1842.

To Officer Commanding at Jellalabad,

SIR,—It is with much concern I acquaint you that from want of water and by an overpowering force, under cover and within 50 yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort, within six days. The garrison is to occupy the N. E. corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 14 below Zero. The terms are honorable treatment and safety whilst here and on the march to Cabool, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of major Pottinger and general Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Roohilla Khan, son of Ameenoolah Khan, sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived and promised to escort us in safety to Cabool. Amoun Shumsoodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as governor of Ghuzni and as political agent. I received instructions to march, immediately on his arrival, for Cabool, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart. Abandoned as this garrison has been in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in 48 hours, nothing but capitulation remained; from the outpost falling into the hands of the enemy, they would commend our only well and comg. fort, the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days, the bearer has received only subssistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded and 137 casualties. The officers, including captain Burnett, 54th, and lieutenant Crawferd, S. S. Force, are all well.

I have,&c.,
(Signed) J. PALMER, Lt. Col.,
Pol. Agent, Commg. at Ghuzni.

P. S. There is great reason to fear for our safety as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the southward, but report says the troops hold the city of Kandahar, and are daily fighting.

True copy,
(Signed) H. WADE, Captain,
Major of Brigade'

(True Copy,)
(Signed) R. H. POLLOCK, A. D. C.

The governor general in council has directed that the commander in chief will submit the conduct of lieut.-colonel Palmer, in surrendering the citadel of Ghuznee, to the judgment of a court martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The governor general in council has already (on the 28th of January last,) directed that a full military enquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabool, at the earliest period at which such an enquiry may be practicable.

The governor general in council has now directed that the conduct of major general Elphinstone, in Affghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a court martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The governor general in council will further direct that a full enquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabool, at the earliest possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to government.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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